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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 30,003—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JULY 11, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Friday.
B.L. MASSILIA	4918	1000	C. Fraser	14th July.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	21st ,,
B.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	28th ,,
† ASSAM	3030	500	T. F. Creery	4th Aug.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	11th ,,
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	18th ,,
B. HYDASPES	2996	450	E. Gordon	25th ,,
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	1st Sept.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	8th ,,
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	15th ,,

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

The steamer marked B does not take passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock Wall at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

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Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

12th July. 28th July.
9th August. 23rd August. 6th Sept.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 19th June, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,878	600	1st August,
AMPHITRITE	B. Vidos	3,820	600	1st Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

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TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

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Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	9th August,
GISELA	F. Kossovich	4,253	350	9th September

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ORION	A. Orlando	2,811	500	21st July.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

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ANCHOR LINE.

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Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail About
SCINDIA	F. Blight	4,358	5th August.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

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FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, on the 16th July, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

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S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 4th August, calling at Aden, Lamoo, Mombassa, and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

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A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,
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"A Simple Fact about" KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. Ask throughout the World, in any country that can be named, you will find them largely sold. There is absolutely no remedy that is so speedy in giving relief, so certain to cure, and yet the most delicate can take them.

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"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of "Tracheotomy" (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive,) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucus, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

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General Rod, 14 feet, in partitioned bag, bronzed fittings, 5 joints, 3 tops, each.	18	0	20	0
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Reels, bronzed, with secret checks and revolving plate, best quality—

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Is packed in their Patent Tins, which are guaranteed to keep their Contents in Fresh and Beautiful Condition in any Climate of the World.

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LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORDES ET FILS.	Avize.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
VEUVE MONNIER ET FILS.	Epernay.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar
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MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
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WILLIAMS HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST
OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4	per mensem	(*a*) If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4	,,	(*b*) If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0	,,	(*c*) If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4	,,	(*d*) If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b*, *c*, *d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions, if commenced at age 40 n. b., would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.
(ESTABLISHED 1870.)

Accumulated Capital, in the hands of Government, over 22½ Lakhs.

FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

OPEN TO ALL CLASSES OF CHRISTIANS.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received at all Government Treasuries, or in the case of Government Servants can be deducted from Salary Bills.

RATES as LOW as is consistent with perfect safety. NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE after Three Years' payments.

A regular Monthly Pension secured to mother, sister, wife, children, or other near relatives.

For REPORT and RULES, etc., Apply to—

SYKES & Co.,
SECRETARIES,
1, GRANT'S-LANE, CALCUTTA.

NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO Per Italian Steamer "R. RUBATTINO," Captain G. MERELLO, are informed of her ARRIVAL from GENOA on the 10th instant, and that she is LOADING and DISCHARGING in VICTORIA DOCK, and all Claims for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the DEPARTURE of the STEAMER, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

F. BRANCHI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, 10th July, 1893.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO, Per S. S. "CLAN GORDON" arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are hereby requested to present their Bills of Lading for our Countersignature and to take Delivery of their respective Goods from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds.

After removal from the Landing Sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any Damage whatever.

All Claims must be presented for Settlement within a fortnight of the Steamer's Arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Bombay, 10th July, 1893. Agents.

NOTICE.

THE DISTRICT COURT of MHOW, in Central India, having granted Probate of the last Will and Testament of late Khan Bahadur BEJANJI SORABJEE of Mhow, to the Executors named therein, All Persons claiming against the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, or indebted to the said Estate or having property of his in their hands, are hereby required to send in their claims with vouchers, to pay their debts or hand over such property, to the undersigned within one month from the date hereof, after which time no Claims will be entertained, and legal steps will, without further notice, be taken for the recovery of the monies due or of such property with interest and costs.

N. M. KHORY,
Managing Executor.

Mhow, 9th July, 1893.

SOLE AGENT! SOLE AGENT!! SOLE AGENT!!!
FOR JOHN JONES, OF 338, STRAND,
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

The Oldest and only House in Bombay for the well-known

ABOVE MAKE WATCHES.

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.
[ESTABLISHED, 1847.]

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.
NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to one p.m., on SATURDAY, the 19th day of August, 1893, for supply of STONEWARE PIPES, Junctions, Bends, &c., required for the Drainage Department.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may on payment of Rs. Five be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. seven hundred to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 10th July, 1893.

GENT'S SILK UMBRELLAS.

PARAGON FRAMES—NATURAL STICKS.
BEST LONDON MAKE.

FINE LAVENTINE	Rs.	7	8
FINE TWILL SILK	„	10	8
SUPERFINE TWILL SILK	„	12	8
BEST TWILL SILK	„	14	8
EXTRA RICH TWILL SILK	„	18	8

REDUCED PRICES—V. P. P.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE, BOMBAY.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.

AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz. Rs.	a.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	50	0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	40	0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	36	0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	32	0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	28	0

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THREE IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES
OFFERED BY THE
UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE.

SECURITY.—The Universal has a larger proportion of Funds to the Assurances in force than any other Life Office doing business in India.

LIBERALITY.—It declares larger Cash Bonuses than any other Company. The Bonuses are paid annually, and can be taken in reduction of Premium, or added to the Sum Assured.

ECONOMY.—Policy-holders receive the full value of every Premium paid, the interest on the Society's Investments being sufficient to pay all expenses, including Dividend to Shareholders nearly twice over.

Risks accepted on First-Class Native Lives.
Claims settled immediately on Proof of Death.

Please apply to
Messrs. KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED	£2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	£250,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	£1,750,000

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ADOLF VON ANDRE, Esq. (Messrs. Andre Mendo & Co.)
EGBERT IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Iveson & Co.)
DAVID McLEAN, Esq.
F. D. SASSOON, Esq., (late Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons, & Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)

Head Office..........3, PRINCE'S STREET, E.C.

London Bankers.... THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, LD. THE BRITISH LINEN COMPANY, BANK.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received on the following terms:—
3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
3½ „ „ „ 4 „
4 „ „ „ 6 „
4½ „ „ „ 8 or 9 Months.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December 1892.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of The Ookerda Khetsey Mill advertised TO BE SOLD on 12th July, 1893, has been POSTPONED until further orders.

SALE OF OLD MATERIALS, &c.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Presidency, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., in the P. W. Store-yard, on the Esplanade, consisting of old planking, shutters, joists, old iron pipes, brackets, empty drums, asphalte, cut trees, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, July 11, 1893.

NOTICES.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO'S UNITED S. N. COMPANY.

FROM and after July 12, Captain E. C. BARBORO, will undertake the duties of BOMBAY AGENT of the above Company, and all communications regarding this Company's Business should be addressed to him, in future.

His Secretary Mr. T. CAPRILE, will jointly SIGN for Navigazione Generale Italiana with Captain E. C. BARBORO.

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari is prepared to receive Tenders for the Opium Farm of the Town and Island of Bombay, for one year, commencing from 1st August, 1893, and ending on 31st July, 1894, on conditions which may be ascertained on application to the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay.

2. Applications for the Farm should be submitted to the Collector on or before noon on SATURDAY, the 15th July, 1893.

T. D. MACKENZIE,
Commissioner of Customs,
Poona, 1st July, 1893. Salt, Opium and Abkari.

THE
MADRAS CIGAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

SUPPLY CIGARS as under:—

NAWAB'S No. 1	Sumatra Wrappers	Rs.	29-0	per thousand.
Do. No. 2	do.	„	27-8	do.
BEEGUM'S No. 1	Indian Wrappers	„	16-0	do.
Do. No. 2	do.	„	15-0	do.

OFFICES: 5 Second Line Beach,
Madras.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

AT TUTICORIN on the 4th August, 1893, at 12 noon, will be SOLD as she stands, to the highest bidder, the fore and aft schooner "Pearl," 15 tons, built in 1861 at Cochin, of Malabar Teak, Copper fastened and Coppered, and of the following dimensions:—

	feet.	inches.
Length over all	41	6
Beam	10	9
Depth	4	6

N.B.—The sale will be subject to the confirmation by the Collector of the District.

For all particulars apply to SUPERINTENDENT of Pearl Fisheries, Tuticorin.

G. S. FORBES,
Collector.

Tinnevelly, 4th July, 1893.

EDUCATIONAL.

TRENT COLLEGE.

PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR THE SONS OF GENTLEMEN.

SPECIAL PREPARATION for Army, University, and other Public Competetive Examinations.

Experienced Tutors. Boys coached separately.

Trent College is 2 miles from Trent Junction on the Main Line, Midland Railway.

POSTAL ADDRESS:—TRENT COLLEGE, Notts.

Inclusive Fees £61 First Term. £58 Succeeding Years.

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Sir JOHN KENNAWAY, Bt., M.P.
Revd. F. E. WIGRAM, M.A.
SYDNEY GEDGE, Esq., M.A.
Head Master:—Revd. WILFRID H. ISAACS, M.A.

References are invited to the Trustees and to Parents of Past and Present Pupils. A List of these and an Illustrated Prospectus may be obtained from the Secretary, 1, Poets Corner, Westminster, and at the Office of this Paper.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1893.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5, with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1893 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."

This Powder, so celebrated, is utterly unrivalled in destroying BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all Insects (whilst perfectly harmless to all animal life.) All woolens and furs should be well sprinkled with the Powder before placing away. It is invaluable to take to the Seaside. To avoid disappointment insist upon having "Keating's Powder." No other Powder is effectual.

KILLS BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING, Sold in Tins and Bottles only

"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

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Twelve Months	Rs. 26
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The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d. per quarter.

OFFICE:—Dorset Street, Whitefriar, London.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D' ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

PARIS, 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON, 52, Threadneedle St., E.C.
CAPITAL Fcs. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).

BRANCHES:—Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Havre, Nantes, Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Hongkong, Melbourne, Sydney, San Francisco, Chicago, Tamatave, and Tananarive.

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Current Accounts are kept and interest allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances above Rs. 5,000.

Deposit Accounts are opened for fix Periods at rates to be obtained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

P. RENAULT,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, Rampart Row, 16.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 36,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

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LYONS.
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NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Acting Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000

HEAD OFFICE:
65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, MALACCA, BATAVIA, HONGKONG, & SHANGHAI.

THE BANK receives FIXED DEPOSITS for one year at 4½ per cent. interest, and CURRENT DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

R. KENNEDY,
Ag. Manager.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP	£1,000,000
(With power to increase to	£4,000,000)
RESERVE FUNDS	£100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
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LIEUT.-GENL. THOMAS E. GORDON, C.B., C.S.I.
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H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)

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Chief Office in Persia.....TEHERAN.
Branches at ....BUSHIRE, ISFAHAN, MESHED, SHIRAZ, AND TABRIZ.
Agencies at..........BAGDAD, BOMBAY, BUSREH, AND CALCUTTA.
London Bankers ....MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months. Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.

CAPITAL CALLED UP	Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE	Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES	Rs. 5,96,500

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—6 % p. a. compounded half yearly.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 % p. a. on monies awaiting remittal.
CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par for Deposit Accounts.
RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR.
FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2 % p. a. on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and CASH CREDITS & LOANS granted upon IMMOVEABLE, MOVEABLE, and PERSONAL PROPERTY possessing a Market value.
DRAFTS issued and WIRE TRANSFERS effected.
GOVERNMENT PAPER—SHARES, bought and sold.
PAY, PENSIONS, INTERESTS, DIVIDENDS collected.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
SECURITIES received for SAFE-KEEPING, liability accepted.
BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.

Full information and Rules furnished on application.
(By order of the Board)

P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Offg. Manager.

Bombay, May 20, 1893.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 500,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 100,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4 Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.	
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	„	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co. CAPITAL	„	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	„	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

THE
SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....£150,000.
Funds in Government Securities.
PREMIUMS MODERATE.
Surrender Value Liberal,
Immediate Settlement of Claim.
MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

For Rs. 1,000 payable at Death. With Profits.

Age next Birthday.	Premiums throughout Life.	Premiums Limited to 25 years.	Premiums limited to 20 years.	Premiums limited to 15 years.
20	2 7 1	3 0 9	3 6 4	4 0 4
25	2 9 6	3 2 10	3 8 6	4 2 10
30	2 12 8	3 5 9	3 11 8	4 6 4
35	3 0 1	3 9 6	3 15 9	4 11 0
40	3 5 9	3 13 5	4 3 10	4 15 6
45	3 11 10	4 2 3	4 8 8	5 4 9
50	4 4 10		5 0 1	5 12 7

Intermediate Ages and Larger Amounts at Proportionate Rates.

The old SUN LIFE OFFICE, OF LONDON, guarantees a Bonus of Rs. 2 per cent. or Rs. 20 per Rs. 1,000 per annum on every participating Policy as described in the Prospectus.

So long as a Surrender Value remains in the Company's hands A POLICY CANNOT LAPSE.

The Medical Fees and Policy Stamps are borne by the Company.

Natives of India are Insured at the same Rates as Europeans.

Proposal Forms and Information readily supplied by GEO. LUCAS KEMP, or ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co., LD

Manager, CALCUTTA. *Chief Agents,* BOMBAY.

It is universally acknowledged that the most successful Institution of its kind in India
IS THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

THIS RESULT HAS BEEN SECURED BY THREE THINGS:

I. UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY. (Funds in Government Paper Only.
II. MODERATE PREMIUMS. (The Lowest Safe Rates.)
III. LIBERAL CONDITIONS. (Every Concession to Policy-holders.)

If Your Life is not already insured, delay no longer, but secure at once

PROVISION FOR OLD AGE.

Or for your family in case of untimely death, by an ENDOWMENT NEW PLAN

POLICY FOR Rs. 5,000,

Payable at Age 55; or Previous Death,

At the following rates per month; intermediate ages at proportionate rates:—
Rs. 11 2 0, at age 21 next Birthday
Rs. 13 2 0 „ 25 „
Rs. 16 4 0 „ 30 „
Rs. 21 1 0 „ 35 „
Rs. 29 0 0 „ 40 „

A fully-paid-up Policy in the form of a negotiable Promissory-note granted for every payment made.

MARK THE BUSINESS DONE!

In 1892.......... Proposals for over Rs. 1,00,00,000
To date .... Proposals for Rs. 10,87,100 in excess of corresponding period last year.

LIFE ASSURANCE AT COST PRICE.

Ratio of Expenses to Total Premiums: only 16·1.

Write at once for Prospectus, Proposal Forms, and any further information, to—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
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ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL—£3,000,000.

Absolute Security Funds now exceed ..£8,486,434
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to £7,894,357

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable Terms COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875	£742,553
„ 1880	£333,078
„ 1885	£966,107
„ 1891	£1,607,030

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned. ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms. LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 1¾ Per Cent. REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to £4,546,577
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS...£7,894,357

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1881 [illegible] 1891 [illegible]
1886 [illegible]
Increase of Funds in 10 years [illegible]

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

I have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENT in India for
MELACHRINO'S
CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES,

And I am now importing their FINEST BRANDS by EVERY Mail at the following rates:—

Per Tin Box of 100 Cigarettes.

NON PLUS ULTRA.

	Rs.	a.
No. 2 Medium Extra Fine	5	0
„ 1 Large „ „	5	12

FIRST QUALITY.

	Rs.	a.
No 7 Small, for Ladies	3	8
„ 5 Medium	4	0
„ 4 Large	4	12
„ 6 Largest	5	8

D. MACROPOLO,
SOLE AGENT.
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

IMPORTANT
TO SUFFERERS FROM NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.
PHOSPHORUS PILLS,
AS PREPARED BY
H. & T. KIRBY & Co., LD., LONDON.

COMPLETELY RESTORE PHYSICAL VIGOUR, MENTAL ACTIVITY, AND BUSINESS CAPACITY.

THEY CONTAIN THE PHOSPHORUS IN THE LUMINOUS STATE, THE ONLY CONDITION THAT IS SAFE AND CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION.

THE ONLY REALLY EFFECTUAL REMEDIES
FOR ALL FORMS OF
WANT OF NERVE POWER
ARISING FROM
OVERWORK, WORRY OR EXCESS.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 1.

Taken with great advantage as a direct nutrient to brain "nerve" tissue in all cases of Loss of Power, arising from Excessive Activity of the Nervous system. They contain the usual dose of unoxidized Phosphorus. Invaluable in Neuralgia, and cases of Extreme Exhaustion.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS, No. 3.

A valuable combination. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the organs, increases functional activity, and improves the condition of the whole system. Largely employed during the convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. An excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by residence in tropical climates.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 6.

Given with great advantage in all Neuralgic affections, and debilitating diseases. A powerful restorative. Especially useful in Loss of Power following Excesses.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILL, No. 9.
(Containing Phosphorus, Iron, Quinine and Strychnine).

This combination of Nerve Tonics has a very large application. It is most efficacious in all disorders characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of general health induced by dissipation and excesses of various kinds, in which state Iron and Phosphorus are needed. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial value by stimulating regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving as a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases.

STRONG COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 173.

This combination is double the strength of No. 9 as *regards Phosphorus and Quinine*, and therefore should be given *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, IRON AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 1.

Given with highly beneficial effect in Anæmia, Sciatica and all Neuralgic and debilitating diseases.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 4.

A valuable tonic, the use of which will be gathered from what has been said of the preceding Formulae, Nos. 3 and 6. For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

PHOSPHORUS AND CANTHARIDES PILLS, No. 20.

This pill produces *no irritation* of the gastric intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a stimulating emmenagogue in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*. Formula 30 is the same pill with the addition of Iron, and is most suitable as a tonic for *feeble, anæmic* females.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS, No. 34.

This Pill is made from the *True Damiana Plant*, which is a valuable aid to Phosporus when required as a remedy for impotence. No. 36 contains Nux Vomica in addition, and for some cases is a more suitable preparation.

In Bottles, 3s. 5s. & 10s. each (English Money). The 10s. Bottle contains sufficient for 4 weeks.

To prevent Imposition buy in Original Bottles only and see that the Trade Mark is intact.

Appointed Agents.—Bombay, TREACHER & Co.; F. W. MADON & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co. Poona, TREACHER & Co. Allahabad, LYELL & Co.; Umballa and Kasauli, BALL, HOBSON & Co.; Rangoon, DE SOUZA & Co.

H. & T. KIRBY & Co., Limited, 14, NEWMAN ST., LONDON, W.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 492, High Holborn, LONDON.

HODGART'S
PATENT COMBINED LEVER AND HYDRAULIC PRESS
For Baling Cotton, Wool, Jute, Hemp, &c.
SOLE MAKERS,
FULLERTON, HODGART & BARCLAY, Ld.,
PAISLEY.

THESE PRESSES are the most economical in the Market; for Power, Ease, Cheapness of Working and Rapidity of Out-turn they are unequalled. They work silently and are more nearly automatic than any other, and are thus eminently suited for rough and unskilled handling.

Prices, Specifications, and all particulars from the SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA

CHAS. BROWN & CO.,
11, FORBES STREET, BOMBAY.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS
RECENTLY ARRIVED.

T. HINE & Co.'s BRANDIES.

T. HINE & Co.'s V. S. O. P. BRANDY.

A very Superior Old Liqueur Brandy, imported for the first time in India,
At Rs. **120-0-0** per dozen Quarts.

T. HINE & CO.'S PALE* BRANDY,
(Used at the Principal Clubs and Messes)
At Rs. 48-0-0 per dozen Quarts.

APPLY TO
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
(Opposite the Bombay Bank, Bank Street)
OR
Messrs. DENISON & Co.,
SUPPLIERS BY THE BOTTLE,
33, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 55
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 30
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 15
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

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Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly	„ 18
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 6-8

These Up-Country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY ....As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time, between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:—

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	„ 2-8
Third do.	„ 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	As. 2 per line,

but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	As. 3 per line
Second do.	„ 4½ „
Third do.	„ 2½ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one *Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-Yearly	„ 6	Half-yearly	„ 7-8
Quarterly	„ 3	Quarterly	„ 3-1

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	„ 3

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
WEEKLY BUDGET.
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	„ 3

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Meeting, Bombay Millowners' Association, 4 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5 p.m.
Nominations for a University Representative in the Legislative Council, 6 p.m.

Vessels Arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Nadir (s), from Calcutta; Rohilla (s), Shanghai; R. Rubattino (s), Genoa, &c.; and Karagola (s), Karachi.

Vessels Sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—La Seyne (s), for Aden; and Port Melbourne (s), Dunkirk, &c.

Polo.—There will be polo to-day, at 5-15 p.m., sharp.

Postal Notice.—Mails for China and Australia, per s. s. Ravenna, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 9 a.m., to-morrow, the 12th instant.

Prince's Dock.—The s. s. Clan Gordon and Satrunjee entered the dock on Sunday, and the s.s. City of Dundee left it on Saturday, and the s.s. Calder on Sunday.

Victoria Dock.—The s.s. Orion and Carthage entered the dock on Sunday, and the s.s. Rohilla, yesterday; the s.s. Saint Pancras left it on Saturday, and the s.s. Lord Erne, on Sunday.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Bisagno, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 4 p.m., to-day.

Manockjee Nusserwanjee Petit Charitable Dispensary.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 5,436, the daily average being 181. The total of new patients was 937.

Reported Theft.—Baya, a woman, residing at Chunam Kiln Street, reports to the police the theft of a small box, containing gold and silver ornaments and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 159, from her room.

Y. M. C. A. Branch, Grant Road.—There will be a debate on the subject "Is novel reading desirable?" at the Rooms, to night, at 8-30, which is open to all. Messrs. Davies, Wright, Clarke, Cutler, Mullins, Sharman, and others are expected to take part.

The Sea at Cambay.—The work of digging a canal from the sea to the town of Cambay is vigorously carried on. The sea near Cambay is gradually receding, and as it is now two miles from the town, this work has been undertaken to enable small boats and ships to sail up to the port. This will certainly add to the commerce of Cambay.—*Kathiawar Times.*

Rugby Football.—The following sides will play today (Tuesday) at 5-30:—Colors—Messrs. Cleveland, Boyle, Clark, Greene, Burrows, Willock, Cave, Gallagher, Roberts, Dowley, Hammond, Whiddett, Peile, Booth, Bowden, Williams, and Evans. White.—Messrs. Reid, Johnson, Babington, Gibson, Buchanan, Hickman, Capt. Ewbank, Grimston, Fischer, Vines, Troup, Chitty, Boileau, Oakes, Quinton, and Ryan. The second game this week will be on Thursday instead of Friday.

Raid on a Den of Gamblers.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Inspector Saunderson placed Hemraj Madhavji and seventeen others, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, and charged No. 1 with keeping a common gaming-house, at French Bridge, Girgaum, and the rest with gaming therein with cards and money. On Sunday last, Inspector Saunderson went to the house, and arrested all the accused in the act of gambling. The Magistrate convicted all the accused, and fined the first accused Rs. 10, three others Rs. 5 each, and the rest Rs. 3 each.

Effects of the Weather at Sea.—A prow No. 2,333, tindal Balla Mithia, belonging to one Balla Meeya, laden with 640 bags of salt, while coming from Ooran, into the Bombay harbour, on Sunday afternoon, got her sail split, and owing to the high wind that was blowing at the time, was carried away. The prow then drifted towards the Butcher's Island, and was swamped with the waves breaking over her. The whole of the cargo was damaged, and the prow was afterwards towed on shore by a steam launch, belonging to Haji Cassum and Company.

Music at the Yacht Club.—The following programme will be played at the Yacht Club, by the Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry, at 6 p.m., (weather permitting), to-day:—

Quadrille	Pantomime	C Coote.
Overture	Iphigenie En Aulide	Gluck.
Danse Gracieuse	Le Palais Royal	T Bouher.
Song	D'Amour Apres Le Bal	A Czibulka.
Selection	Captain Therese	Planquette.
Valse	The Grenadiers	Waldteufel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Burglaries.—Adam Ebram, residing on the ground floor of a house, at Kambekar Street, reported to the police on Sunday, that some one entered his room from a back window, facing a sweeper's gully, at about 7 p.m., on the 8th instant, and stole gold ornaments, of the value of Rs. 275 and Rs. 7 in cash, from a box, which was forced open.—Lalla Parsad Rusherdeen, a rent-collector, residing at Grant Road, reports to the police, that, during his absence from home, at 8 p.m., on Saturday, some one wrenched the lock off his door and stole Rs. 300, in currency notes, from a box in his room.

Bathing Fatality.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an enquiry yesterday, at the Sonapoor Burning Ground, regarding the death of a woman, named Luxmi, aged sixty years, residing with her son at Kheterwady. On Thursday last, the deceased went to bathe in the sea, in front of the Churney Road station, and while she was walking on the pavement there, her foot slipped and she fell down, causing injuries to her left leg and left eye. She was immediately conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, and after being treated there, she was brought home by her son. On the following day she was seized with fever and diarrhœa, which continued increasing until her death, which took place on Sunday. A verdict of death from fever and diarrhœa was recorded.

Meeting of Piece-Goods Merchants.—At a meeting of the Bombay Native Piece-Goods Merchants' servants, held at the Mooljee Jaitha Market, on the 8th instant, at 10 p.m., under the presidency of Shet Dhurrumsey Soonderdass Moolji, the following resolutions were passed:—1 That the sum collected by the merchants' servants should be paid to the Bombay Gowrakshaka Mandli, or the Society for the Preservation of Horned Cattle. 2. As loyal subjects of her Imperial Majesty Queen Victoria, Empress of India, the meeting thought it a good opportunity to congratulate the Duke of York and the Princess May on their marriage, which took place on the 6th instant, and to express the hope that long life and every happiness may be theirs.

Death from Suffocation.—At about 8 a.m., on Sunday, the dead body of a Hindoo, aged about twenty years, was found lying in a pool of water and mud, at the side of De Lisle Road. The body was emaciated, and there were no marks of violence on it. A *battakee* was beaten, and on the information being at once circulated throughout the town, the body was subsequently identified as that of a Sakhia Malari. It appears that for three months the deceased had been suffering from some disease, and that he had been discharged from the J. J. Hospital about a fortnight ago. He was very feeble and could only walk with difficulty. On Saturday, he was seen limping on the Curry Road. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry on the body of the deceased, yesterday, at De Lisle Road, when the jury returned the verdict, that the death of the deceased was caused by suffocation, by falling in a pool of water and mud, while in a feeble state.

The Bombay East Indian Association School Fund.—We have been requested to acknowledge, with thanks, the following donations received towards the maintenance of English Schools, in Salsette, and Bassein, and at Tanna, under the auspices of the Bombay East Indian Association:—His Highness the Maharaja of Durbangha, Rs. 50; the Hon'ble Mr. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E., Mr. Muncherjee D. Dinshaw Adenvalla, Rao Bahadur Jayasatya Bodhrao Tirmalrao, Inamdar, 1st Class Subordinate Judge of Sattara, and Khan Bahadur Dhunjeebhoy F. Commodore of Murra Punjat, each Rs. 10; Messrs. C. Damjee, Mooljeebhoy Jewraj, Dawoodbhai Moosabhai, J.P., Merwanji Rustomji, Vishram Ebrahim and Co., Cummoo Jaffer Sulliman and Co., Nensee Khairaz and Rehimtulla Khairaj and Co., Noormahomed Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, Mrs. L.H. Boccarro of Hyderabad, Sind, each Rs. 5; Mr. Alex J. Agabeg, for May and June, Rs. 4; a Well-Wisher and Khan Bahadur M. H. Hakim, each Rs. 3; Messrs. Fazulbhai Meherally Chinoy, J. T. Rodgers, B.R.D., Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Oomer Jamal, Abdul H. H. G. Aboodeen, and Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, each Rs.2; and Pestonji Cursetjee, Rs. 1—total Rs. 160.

Suicide.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Funnswady? touching the death of a woman, named Rukhmabai, aged twenty years, the wife of Krishna Vishnoo, a Marathi-writer, living in that locality. The deceased was married to her husband eight years ago in her native country, and since then the couple lived happily together. Three months ago they came to Bombay and put up in a room in a *chawl*, belonging to a dealer in hay. At about 7 or 8 o'clock, on Saturday evening, the landlord went into the room of the deceased's husband, and told him that his (landlord's) wife had informed him that she had seen the deceased misbehaving herself. The deceased, who at the time happened to be standing outside the room, overheard the conversation. She became sullen and was missed shortly after. The husband, after taking his meal, found some ornaments belonging to the deceased, lying in the room, which made him suspicious about the deceased. A search was immediately made, and the dead body of the deceased was found floating on the surface of the water, in a well in front of the house, on Sunday morning. Some of the ornaments, which the deceased had on her person when she was last seen alive, were found safe on her body. The jury returned the verdict of suicide by drowning herself in a well.

Bombay Tramway Company, Limited.—The following are the winning numbers for the month of June, 1893. There are two prizes of Rs. 100 each, and fifteen of Rs. 10 each, which must be claimed within the current month:—

Rs. 100 Prizes.			As.	Nos.
Yellow	Line	Up	1	F768467
Blue	"	Down	1	D958064
Rs. 10 Prizes.			**As.**	**Nos.**
Special	"	"	2	C473911
Yellow	"	"	2	C440239
"	"	"	2	C440223
"	"	Up	1½	C523460
Special	"	Down	1	J685929
"	"	Up	1	H951671
Yellow	Line	Down	1	F964533
"	"	"	1	F964432
"	"	"	1	F913220
"	"	"	1	F908986
"	"	"	1	F907242
Green	"	"	1	F866506
Brown	"	Up	1	E662367
Special	"	"	½	D372648
Green	"	"	½	C394257

Found Dead in a Tank.—At about 7-30 p.m., on Saturday last, a policeman, doing duty in the third section, was passing along Baboola Tank Road, when a purdesee, named Sawa Rambhao, a servant in the Maharani Ice Factory, informed him that he heard a splash in the water, at the north-east corner of the tank, but that he could not see any one in it. The policeman immediately brought drags from the Pydhownee Police Station, and with the assistance of another police sepoy dragged the tank until 10-30 p.m., but the body was not found. On the following morning divers were sent into the tank to search for the body but to no purpose. At about half-past five yesterday morning another policeman who was specially posted near the tank to watch, saw a body floating on the surface of the water. He immediately informed his European police officer, and in his presence the body was taken out of the tank. It was then dressed in black cloth trousers and a khaki coat. On searching the person a match-box, a pencil, and three pieces of copper were found. A *battakee* was beaten, and the information regarding the description of the body was circulated throughout the town, but no one came forward to identify it. The body appeared to have been of a Native Christian, of thirty-five or forty years of age. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at the Baboola Tank, on the body of the deceased, when the jury returned an open verdict.

Goa News.—The re-opening of the National Lyceum and distribution of prizes, which had been postponed awaiting the arrival of the new Governor-General, took place on the 6th instant.—The heavy rains that have fallen have brought down many buildings in Panjim and other places.—A public service to commemorate the death of Mr. Ennes, late Chief Justice of Goa, has been held in the Church of Mapuca.—A tramway company has received a concession from the Lisbon Government to construct a line in Goa.—A search-warrant having been issued, it was discovered, that thirty books containing Municipal accounts of the Corporation of Bardez were missing.—The Governor-General arrived in Panjim on the 1st instant, and was received with due honors.—Mr. C. R. deCosta, the deputy for Bardez, has renewed the motion that the examinations held in the Goa Lyceum should be considered as equivalent to those held in Portugal.—A report from the Abkari Department gives the revenue for May at Rs. 74,998, which together with the amount previously received for the current year, brings up the total to Rs. 5,12,773. The revenue from Damaun and Diu is not included in the above amount.—The administrators of Pernem has recommended the establishment of a custom-house at Noibaga, to afford facilities to the export trade.—A gang of twenty-five dacoits committed a robbery at the house of Zoina Baby, at Panda, but the robbers did not carry off more than Rs. 135 worth of cash and jewellery.—The earnings of the West of India Portuguese Railway Company, for the week ending 14th January, amounted to Rs. 8,552 on Rs. 167 per mile, against Rs. 198 per mile, in the corresponding week for last year. In the following week the earnings averaged Rs. 140 per mile, against Rs. 112 for the same period in 1892.

HIGH COURT.—July 11.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Short Causes.

119-93—Chalk W and S—Tirathdas Dewoomul and another vs Lookram Issurdas and others—Dikshit and H.
183-95—Payne G and S—Palad Das Subkurn vs Ram Raojee Jambeker and others—Dikshit and H.
129-93—Bicknell M and M Gokulbhai Dowlutram vs Damodhar Soonderdass—Tyabjee and D.

Postponed Long Causes.

2-92—Bicknell, M and M—Hajrabai vs Hajee Latiff Abdulla—Thakurdas D and C—Part heard.
31-93—Brown and M—Sir Albert Abdulla David Sassoon and others vs Shamjee Govindji and others—Bicknell, M and M.
206-92—Little S N and B—Goverdhandas Purmanandas and others vs Vithoo Appajee Gowli and another—In person, and Bhaishunker and K.
459-92—Craigie L and G—N C MacLeod and another vs Vizbhukundas Nagurdas—Muljee and K.
108-92—Ardesir H and D—The Advocate General vs Bai Poonjabai and others—Payne G and S, L S N and B and W and G.
503-92—Chawk W and S—Moolchand Sewlal vs Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Thothee—Edgelow and G.

(Before the Hon Mr. Justice Starling.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

82-88—Shamrao and P—Dossajee Essajee and another vs Tarachand Ganesham—Little, S, N and B—Part heard.
510-92—Chalk, W and S—Kikabai and another vs Gujanand Dhunjee and another—Bicknell, M and M.
434-87—Edgelow and G—Hurgowandas Coobaredas vs Junus Hajee Ahmed—Bhaishunker and K.
89-93—Edgelow and G—Hajee Saboo Sidick and another vs Prembai and another—Bicknell, M and M.
60-92—Tyabji and D—Maneckbai vs Thakersey Govindji—Mansukhlal, D and J.
111-92—Wadia and G—Shaik Abdool Hoosein Lalmeya and another vs Mariamboo and another.
Edgelow and G for petitioner—In the matter of Act 34 of 1858 and in the matter of Damodardas Vunmalidas, an Adjudged Lunatic—Bai Vajibai—Petitioner.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

SECOND MEETING.

The following events will comprise the programme for the meeting to-morrow (Wednesday), the 12th July, commencing, at 5 p.m. sharp:—

I.—Ball and Tent-pegging Competition.—(a) Horses; (b) Ponies. Competitors to knock a polo ball off a post with the butt end, reverse spear, and take a peg.
II.—Jumping Competition—Ponies.
III.—Umbrella and Cheroot Race—Horses and Ponies. Riders to light a cheroot and open an umbrella before mounting. Race round the trees and back. Winners must have cheroot alight and umbrella open when passing the post. Fuzes not allowed.
IV.—Polo Skurry—Competitors to ride 200 yards, dismount and pick up polo stick, and return driving a polo ball through goal posts.
V.—Horse Scurry—About ½ mile.

H. M. STEUART,
Hon. Secy.

To destroy a cat while the question of its ownership is under judicial investigation is, according to the judge of the Leeds County Court, to be guilty of contempt. The animal which has given occasion for this important ruling was brought into court, where it seems to have behaved itself with the propriety that might be expected of a cat "of high degree," for "Bessie" was described as a "pure-bred Persian," and it transpired that her grandfather is at this time in the possession of her Royal Highness the Princess Beatrice. Bessie was further described as a "cat with wings," and it was alleged that it was this remarkable peculiarity that had awakened a desire in the defendant to possess her; for a cat with wings is a curiosity which folk will pay to see. The judge finally decided that the plaintiff was the rightful owner, and that the cat must be given up to him. Unfortunately Bessie left the court shorn of her most profitable attribute, for the evidence of experts went to show that what had been supposed to be "wings" were simply folds of matted hair, the result of the cat's neglect to wash herself.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE!—By free elimination of urea, there will be no more accumulation of urates and uric acid in the blood, and thus rheumatism, gout, and skin diseases will be avoided. All these evils can easily be kept at a distance by keeping the alimentary canal in a healthy state, a desirable result which can only be brought about by a judicious use of Fothergill's Madonal. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

HIGH COURT.—Original Side.

(Before the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Starling.)

DISPUTE REGARDING THE GRANT BUILDINGS PROPERTY.

JEMADAR MAHOMED KAMAL KHAN vs. SARDAR DILER JUNG, ABDUL HUK.

This was a reference made by Mr. Chitty, Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, before whom the case was heard, in which the plaintiff sought to recover from the defendant a sum of Rs. 1,653-14-6, alleged to have been overpaid by the plaintiff to the defendant on the 18th July 1892 under protest, and also a further sum of Rs. 30-15-7, being interest on that amount. The Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burden, Buckland, and Bayley, appeared for the defendant.

It appears from the case stated for the opinion of the High Court that, by a deed of mortgage dated 24th April 1888, the plaintiff conveyed to the defendant his property known as the Grant Buildings at Colaba, to secure a sum of Rs. 4,00,000. advanced to him by the defendant, with interest thereon at 6 per cent. per annum. The mortgage was to continue for a term of two years, and possession of the property was given to the mortgagee. The mortgage continued after the expiration of the term of two years, and in the beginning of last year negotiations commenced for the redemption of the property. Disputes then arose between the parties, the defendant claiming interest after the expiration of the two year's term at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, and making other demands with which the plaintiff would not comply. On the 22nd June 1892, the plaintiff tendered to the defendant the amount admitted by him to be due for principal, interest and costs, but it was not received by the defendant. The plaintiff was then proceeding to institute a redemption suit, but ultimately an arrangement was arrived at and an agreement was drawn up and signed by both parties. It provided for the withdrawal of the suit in consideration of the defendant agreeing to accept the sum of Rs. 400,000 with interest at six per cent per annum up to 23rd June, 1892, and a further sum of Rs. 5,500 in full satisfaction of the remainder of his claims. At the hearing in the Small Causes Court, an objection was raised on behalf of the defendant that the agreement required registration, and that not being registered, it could not be received in evidence. His Honor overruled the objection. The money was not immediately paid by the plaintiff, nor was the reconveyance executed by the defendant. Some delay was caused by the inability of the defendant to produce the title deeds of the property, which he had deposited with H. H. the Nizam as security for monies due, and which were actually at Hyderabad. Ultimately, by a deed of 13th July, 1892, the defendant reconveyed the property to the plaintiff and caused the title deeds to be handed back to him. He, however, declined to do this unless the plaintiffs paid him further interest and other charges, amounting in all to Rs. 1,653-14-6. The plaintiff paid this sum under protest; and it was this amount which was claimed in the suit. His Honor gave a decree for the plaintiff for the full amount claimed costs, and professional costs, but at the request of the defendant's counsel, he stated a case for opinion of the High Court on the two points, namely whether the agreement put in by the plaintiff was admissible in evidence, the same not having been registered; and whether the deed of reconveyance of the Grant Buildings having contained a recital that a sum inclusive of the amount claimed back in this suit was due by the plaintiff to the defendant, the plaintiff was not bound by the terms of the said reconveyance, and precluded from claiming back the sum which was paid under protest?

Their lordships, after hearing the defendants' counsel, and without calling on the plaintiff's counsel to reply, upheld the judgment of the Small Causes Court, and decided both the points in favour of the Nawab, ordering the defendant to pay the plaintiffs costs of the referance taxed as on the Original Side.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

(Before Mr. Chitty, Chief Judge.)

A DISPUTED BOOK TRANSACTION.

Messrs. D. P. Taraporewalla Sons and Co. vs. Messrs. P. J. Braize and s. B. Pereira, carrying on business as the Bombay Typewriting Co.

This was a suit filed by the plaintiffs for the recovery from the defendants (who are brothers and who the plaintiffs alleged were partners) of the sum of Rs. 1,072 and costs being the amount due by defendants for books supplied and books ordered out and not taken delivery of. A short date summons was granted by the learned Judge on the 20th June last returnable on the 23rd idem. When the suit was called on the 23rd ultimo Mr. Ferreira of Messrs Daphtary and Ferreira on behalf of second defendant applied for a postponement of the suit to the 7th July to enable the 1st defendant who was at the time at Calcutta, to come down. The postponement was granted on the condition that the 2nd defendant deposited in court the amount claimed by the plaintiffs. The case came on for hearing on Friday the 7th instant when Mr. Davur, Barrister-at-law appeared for the plaintiff, Mr. Brown of Messrs. Brown and Moir and Mr. Ferreira of Messrs. Daphtary and Ferreira representing the 1st and second defendants respectively. Mr. Brown for the 1st defendant admitted that a sum of Rs. 64 and annas 13 was due by the first defendant for goods supplied to him by the plaintiffs. As to the books ordered out and not taken delivery of Mr. Brown stated that only a sum of about Rs. 70 the value of 29 copies of "Graham's Brief Longhand" was due, the other books not having been ordered out by the first defendant on his own account. Mr. Ferreira for the 2nd defendant denied that his client was the first defendant's partner. The books not taken delivery of are "Graham's book on phonography and it appears that the defendants had received a notice from Messrs. Pitman and Sons calling upon them not to circulate Grahams books on Phonography as the same they alleged were an infringement of their copy-right. The plaintiff stated that the defendants having received that notice from Pitman and Sons refused to take delivery of the Books of Graham ordered out by them and attempted to make them, the Plaintiffs, responsible to Messrs. Pitman and Sons. The case occupied the whole day and on the evidence His Honour found that the books had been ordered by the Plaintiffs on their own account, and not on account of the defendants and that though one of the prospectuses of the Bombay Typewriting Co. mentioned Grahams Books, it did not say that the books were for sale there, and that as a matter of fact the books were not sold there, nor were they for sale there, and further that the second defendant was not a Partner of the first defendant. A decree was passed against the first defendant for Rs. 134-13 the amount admitted to be due. Costs of defendants certified at Rs. 51 each, were allowed.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

At the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday, the trial of the following case was resumed before the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons and the same Special Jury.

THE HYDERABAD JEWELLERY CASE.

Khalilulakhan Azum Jung and Jilanikhan Itzad Jung, members of a wealthy family, living at Hyderabad, were charged with dishonestly retaining in the early part of 1891 in Bombay certain stolen property, knowing or having reason to believe it to be stolen, and also with voluntarily assisting in disposing of the property, consisting of ornaments and jewellery, of the value of about Rs. 200,000. The Hon. Mr. Lang, with Mr. Basil Scott, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow and Gulabchand, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, defended the first and second accused, respectively.

Mr. Scott continued the reading of the evidence taken on commission and finished the evidence of Mir Wahid Ali. The next witness, whose evidence was read to the jury, was Tajmul Hussain Khan. The learned counsel also read the evidence of Abdus Sattar Khan, Zaheradin, Gulam Fakrudin, Mahomed Nasirudin, Syed Hissamoodin, GulamMustaffa Khan, Syed Mohideen, and some other witnesses, when the court adjourned until 10 a.m., to-day.

The most sudden elevation from the Bar to the Bench that has ever in all probability taken place has just been witnessed in France at Chalon-sur-Saone. At the local tribunal there the other day it was found that owing to some of the judges having taken a holiday recently, there was one wanting to make up a quorum as required by law. Thereupon the President invited the senior barrister present to take a seat on the bench and assist in hearing the cases. Communication on the subject have been made to the Minister of Justice with a view to obviating the necessity for such a proceeding in future. The case is all the more remarkable from the fact that in France, judges and barristers practically belong to a different profession, judges never being chosen as in this country from among the members of the Bar.

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CRICKET.

MUNICIPAL C. C. *VS.* ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE STORES C. C.

A match was employed last Saturday between the two clubs, which resulted in an easy victory for the former. The following are the scores:—

M. C. C.	
P Affinwalla, c and b Richardson	0
B Bhende, c Prescott	14
S M Kaka, c Talbot	57
Narayen Sittaram, c Griffin, b Prescott	9
M A D'Mello, b Talbot	9
Jehangir Shapurji, b Talbot	0
S Divecha, b Talbot	2
H H Lord, not out	3
Dattaram Pundlik, not out	3
S Tomlinson } to bat.	
P G Clark } to bat.	
Extras	10
Total	107

ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE STORES C. C.	
Talbot, b Kaka	8
W N Richardson, b Kaka	0
Prescott, c Dattaram, b D'Mello	3
Stephenson, b Kaka	1
Harrison, b Kaka	0
Warmsby, c Kaka	0
Pereira, not out	1
W Kennedy, b Kaka	2
Fernandez, c and b Kaka	1
D'Souza, b Affinwalla	0
Griffin, b Affinwalla	0
Extras	5
Total	21

P. AND O. C. C. *VS.* B. A. H. C. C.

A match was played on Saturday, on the Esplanade ground, between the above teams, the following are the scores:—

P. AND O. CRICKET CLUB.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
P Corke, c Butler, b G Cawell	8	c F Smith, b S Cawell	2
Nagle, c Carrol, b G Cawell	1	b S Cawell	0
C Corke, run out	5	self out	30
Kelly, (ht wt), b G Cawell	0	st Shelden, b G Cawell	0
O'Neil, b S Cawell	0	c G Cawell, b S Cawell	2
Bowack, b G Cawell	2	c Walshe, b S Cawell	31
A Ambosta, not out	1	c G Cawell, b S Cawell	16
Lafrenais, b S Cawell	0	b S Cawell	6
Walker, b G Cawell	2	not out	0
Judd, c Butler, b G Cawell	2	b G Cawell	0
M Ambosta, b S Cawell	1	c G Cawell, b S Cawell	0
Extras	0	Extras	4
Total	22	Total	91

B. A. H. CRICKET CLUB.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Walshe, b Kelly	9	b Bowack	5
Westerman, c M Ambosta, b Kelly	9	b Bowack	3
C Smith, c A Ambosta, b Kelly	0	b Bowack	1
G Cawell, c C Corke, b Kelly	4	b Kelly	18
F Smith, c P Corke, b Bowack	1	c C Corke, b Kelly	0
Shelden, b Kelly	0	b Bowack	0
S Cawell, b Bowack	0	b Kelly	3
Wrack, c O'Neil, b Kelly	1	c Nagle, b Bowack	0
Carrol, b Bowack	29	b Kelly	0
Butler, c P Corke, b Kelly	17	b Kelly	0
Branche, b Kelly	0	not out	2
Extras	5	Extras	5
Total	75	Total	37

AN ELEVEN OF THE PARSEE GYMKHANA *VS.* ISLAM GYMKHANA.

This match was played on Sunday last, and ended in an easy win for the former by an innings and 42 runs. From the first the match was devoid of all interest, as it was evident that the Parsees had over-estimated the strength of their neighbours, and put in too strong a team to do battle for them. Still the Mahomedans played much below their form and got so unnerved by early disasters as to allow themselves to be dismissed for the paltry total of 16 in the second innings. Going to bat on a slow wicket they made 69, Ibrahim Rahimtula being top-scorer with 16. He was well backed up by S. Tyabji 12, A. Tyabji 9, Aban 8, and Ahmedi 7, not out. K. Khoras 4 wickets for 11 runs and P. Davur 3 for 16 were the most succesful bowlers. The Parsees on going in tied their opponent's score for the loss of five batsmen only, and increased their total to 127 before the whole side was disposed of. This result was mainly due to the good batting of P. M. Dalal, a young player of promise, who going in fifth wicket down remained not out with a well-played 42 to his credit. Aban who bowled unchanged throughout the innings took 7 wickets for 33 runs. A. Tyabji distinguished himself specially in the field making 3 catches, the one which disposed of the last wicket being an exceptionally good one. With an hour left for play it was thought that the Islam Club would play out time, but so well did Powvala and Davur bowl that in about half-an-hour the whole side was dismissed for 16 runs. Powvala who seems to be in very good bowling form this year, took 7 wickets for 8 runs and Davur 3 for 7.

YOUNG ZORASTRIAN C. C. *VS.* LORD CLIVE C. C.

A cricket match was played on Sunday last, on the Esplanade, between the Young Zorastrian Cricket Club and the Lord Clive Cricket Club, and ended in a victory of the latter by 4 wickets and 19 runs. The Young Zorastrians went in, and put together a total of 98 runs, of which Mr. B. Tata, and B. Patel scored 37 and 12 runs, respectively. Their opponents then went in and when stumps were drawn they had knocked down a total of 117 runs at the fall of 6 wickets. The chief contributors being Mr. Mowdawalla, F. Colabawalla, and Billimoria who scored 31, 27, and 27 (not out), respectively.

BARONET *VS.* PERSIAN CLUB.

The former, in their fifth match of this season, scored another victory over the latter by 91 runs. The Persian Club in their first venture put 41 runs only to the 132 of the Baronet. The chief contributors were, Machliwalla, Arjani, Gagrat, Writer, Daroowalla, K. Mistry, and B. Mistry who scored 12, 9, 33, 31, 18, 11, and 9 (not out) respectively. All played a very careful game. B. Mistry did good service behind the wicket. Writer and N. Bharucha took 6 and 4 wickets for 27 and 12 runs, respectively.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.		Espl'de. In. Cts.		Fort. In. Cts.		Colaba. In. Cts.	
Previously registered	44	81	39	09	33	82	37	21
Monday, July 10	0	40	0	28	0	39	0	9
Total	45	21	39	37	39	21	37	30
Total fall to 10th July to 1892	25	53	21	18	21	24	21	75
Total fall to 10th July to 1891	33	72	25	84	25	43	23	53

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON MONDAY, THE 10TH OF JULY, 1893.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed very irregularly to-day. There has been a brisk fall at Allahabad, Jhansi and Jubulpore, and a moderate to slight rise or fall in other places. Readings are highest in Ceylon, and lowest in the north. Gradients are moderate. Winds are easterly at Mangalore, southerly at Coimbatore, and south-westerly to north-westerly in other districts. The force has been fresh to strong at Neemuch, Veraval, Rajkot and Bhuj. This morning the wind velocity was 16 miles an hour at Secunderabad, Rajkot and Khandwa, and 14 at Bhuj. The maximum temperature is from 7° to 10° below the normal at Delhi, Agra, Jeypore, Deesa, Bhuj, Rajkot, Masulipatam and Madras, and the minimum 4° in defect at Agra. The highest temperature in the shade was 107° at Jacobabad and the lowest 66° at Belgaum. Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere. Heavy rain has fallen at Agra (3·90") between one and two inches at Cawnpore, Jhansi, Raipur, Rajkot, Secunderabad and Negapatam, about an inch at Nagpur and Goa, and light to moderate showers at Delhi, Jeypore, Saugor Deesa, Ahmedabad, Bhuj, Veraval, Indore, Akola, Mangalore, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Karwar, Calicut, Cochin, Bangalore, Masulipatam, Bellary and Madras. Abnormals indicate the probability of a strong monsoon current to the south-westwards of Cochin out at sea, where the weather appears to be squally, rainy and unsettled. The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast is 1-3rd its average strength while that between Bombay and Karwar is about 1-3rds its average strength. The monsoon is, therefore, weak on and off the West Coast and is moderate to light up to Longitude 60° E. The weather is, however, damp and cloudy and, as it is inclined to become slightly unsettled, light to moderate showers are still probable over the greater part of the country.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[By Telegraph.]

SIMLA, July 10.

Monday's observations indicate that the barometer is falling except at Sind and Gujarat. The fall is brisk at Punjab the Gangetic plain and Bengal. The pressure is highest at Tenassirem and lowest in the Western Desert. The gradients are moderate. Moderate monsoon. Winds prevail over nearly the whole country and the rainfall has been very general except in Upper Burma, Lower Bengal and the Punjab plains. The following are the principal amounts Madura 4.90 inches, Agra 3·90 Mussoorie 2·95 Cherat 2·76 and Patna 2·00. The temperature on the whole has risen, and the mean temperature slightly exceeds normal over Burma, Central Provinces, Bengal and Bombay, tho' still below normal in other provinces. The highest maximum is 107° at Jacobabad.

HAS GOLD APPRECIATED IN VALUE?

The only way in which we can reach a decision on the question of the stability in value of gold, says the "Century," is to institute an examination of the prices of various commodities in relation to gold. Coincident with the first movement for the demonetisation of silver there began, curiously enough, a remarkable decline in the prices of the great commodities which the world buys and sells at wholesale. This decline had begun to manifest itself in the years antecedent to 1873, and has continued down to the present time. The highest economical authorities are agreed that the prices of 1885 and 1886, as compared with those from 1866 to 1876, show a decline of about 31 per cent., and that the average decline since 1866 has been at least 5 per cent. additional. Cotton, wheat, corn, leather, and pig iron have touched during the past year the lowest prices known in history. The contention of most economists who have studied this remarkable decline is that it has been due to great improvements in methods of production and distribution, which have brought about great reductions in cost.

Within two decades between 1873 and 1893 have been made all the great improvements in railway locomotion and construction, and in steamship navigation, which have greatly extended and greatly cheapened transportation. One of the chief effects of this improved modern system of transportaton has been to compel a world-wide uniformity of prices for all commodities that are essential to life, and to put an end to local or merely national markets; for now every country is able to draw on the supplies of the whole world and to get them at the prices set in the markets of the world. Thus the price of a bushel of wheat is not regulated by the size of the crop in a single country, but by the size of the aggregated crops of all countries. A scarcity in one country is offset by an abundance in another, and cheapness and speed of transportation bring the total supply within the reach of all buyers. The reduction in railway freights during the period referred to has been very great, falling from two cents and more a mile in 1869 and 1870 to little more than half a cent a mile in 1893. If the appreciation of gold has been the cause of this decline in prices, it ought to have affected all prices. This has not been the case. There has been no common ratio of decline. Some prices have fallen, but others have risen. Among the latter are those of labour, which is bought and sold more than anything else on the face of the globe. The prices of labour, of all the large class of products or service which are exclusively or largely the result of handicrafts, have greatly advanced. A given amount of gold does not buy more but less of domestic service and of manual and professional labour generally now than it did formerly. It buys no more of horses and other domestic animals, of cigars, of hand-woven lace, of cut glass, of pictures, of diamonds, or of malt liquors; and it pays no more of house rents, which depend largely upon the price of land. Retail prices generally have not fallen in proportion to the decline of wholesale prices. If there had been an appreciation of gold, due to a scarcity, all these prices ought to have shown a decline in common with others. Then, too, the decline should have been common in all countries, which is not the case, careful comparisons of price movements in different countries showing that the average fall in France and Germany has been less than in Great Britain, and greater in the United States than in any other country.

As to the supply of gold in the world, it is not to be denied that the annual product has diminished largely during recent years. But while the annual product has diminished, the supply of gold is greater to-day than ever before. Statistics show that the monetary stock of gold and gold reserve in the treasuries and banks of the civilised world has shown an increase for every decade since 1850, being at the end of 1885 nearly four times what it was in 1850, so that instead of there being a reduced supply as compared with former times, there is a greatly increased supply. It should be borne in mind always, in considering the supply and annual product of both gold and silver, that these metals are not like other commodities of which the greater part of the annual production is annually consumed. They are not consumed, but merely used, and the only consumption involved comes from loss and wear, which is comparatively trifling. They do their work over and over again, year after year, for decades and even centuries, and the supply is steadily growing with time. Then, too, the increased facilities for doing business, by which the trade of the world is carried on by credit and capital, have reduced greatly the amount of gold required in commercial transactions. "Never before in the history of the world," says Mr. David A. Well's "have there been so many and such successful devices for economising the use of money." Says another authority, Nathaniel Cork: "A merchant may not hold ten sovereigns, but he may have capital and credit for ten millions." The "tendency of the age," says still another authority, Dr. Soetbeer, "is to use continually less and less coin in the transaction of business; and so far from there being any scarcity of gold, there never was a period in the world's commercial history when the existing quantity was so large as at present, in proportion to the necessity for its use or for the purposes it has to serve.

THE HEMP DRUGS COMMISSION.

A Resolution by the Government of India in the Finance Department, announces the appointment of a Commission to inquire into the question of the sale and consumption of "ganja" and hemp drug generally in India. The Commission consists of Mr. Mackworth Young, President; Mr. Ommanney, Collector of the Panch Mahals, Bombay; Mr. Fraser, Commissioner of Chhattisgarh, Central Provinces; Surgeon-Major Warden, Calcutta; Raja Soshi Sikhareswar of Tahirpur, Bengal; Kanwar Harnam Singh, Punjab; Lala Nichal Chand of Muzaffarnagar, N.-W.P.

The Governor-General desires the inquiry to be thorough and searching, but leaves to the Commission full discretion to determine the best means of securing that result. Certain instructions are given, but these are not intended to be exhaustive, and the Commission is given full authority to take up any branch of the inquiry which in their opinion is likely to elucidate the subject; and assist Government and the Secretary of State in deciding the policy to be adopted in regard to hemp drugs. Evidence is to be taken in all provinces of British India. There are political objections to holding sittings in Native States, but any information which can be obtained from those States should be included in the report. Then follow the instructions to the Commission. It is said they should ascertain with as much precision as possible the extent to which the hemp plant is cultivated in each province of India in which it is grown; they should collect full information as to the manner in which the plant is cultivated for the production of drugs, and the methods of preparing and manufacturing the drug from the raw product, whether of the wild of domesticated plant. Little is known at present as to the extent to which the wild plant can be used for the preparation of drugs, whether in their milder or more noxious forms. This point has an important bearing on the possibility of introducing restrictive measures, and will require careful investigation. Full particulars should be obtained regarding all the different forms of the drug which are commonly used, especially "ganja, charas and bhang" and regarding the classes of people by whom, and the extent to which each is used. The physical and other effects of the use of hemp drugs should be thoroughly investigated, each variety of the drug being separately treated, so far as that can be conveniently done. In conducting this branch of the inquiry the Commissioners should avail themselves freely of the evidence of medical experts. They should endeavour to ascertain what proportion of the population habitually consumes hemp drugs, and should thoroughly examine the testimony in support of the commonly received opinion that the use of hemp drugs is a frequent cause of lunacy. They should ascertain whether, and in what form, the consumption of drugs is either harmless or even beneficial, as has occasionally been maintained. Full information is to be compiled regarding the administrative arrangements in force in each province for controlling the growth, manufacture, and sale of drugs; and the incidents of taxation to be received, and the efficacy of taxes to restrict consumption will be examined.

Two points are mentioned for special investigation:—(1) The danger lest prohibition or stringent restrictive measures may give rise to serious discontent, and be resented by the people as an unjustifiable interference with long-established social customs; (2) whether, if the use of hempen drugs is prohibited, those who would otherwise use them would be driven to have recourse to alcohol or other stimulants or narcotics still more deleterious. Regarding the first point it is mentioned that the use of hemp drugs is common among fakirs and ascetics, who are held in veneration by large classes of the population. In Bengal it has been stated that an infusion of the leaves of the plant is offered to every guest and member of a family on the last day of the Durga Puja. It has no ill effects, and its use is not considered reprehensible in any way. It is believed that in some parts of the country bhang is in a special degree the poor men's narcotic, and the possible unpopularity of a measure which would deprive the very poorest of the population of the use of a narcotic to which they have always been accustomed, should not be overlooked. Evidence is to be taken from among the classes using the drug, and the Commission are to state whether in their opinion, prohibitive or restrictive measures would give rise to political discontent. They are further to set forth what reforms and improvements they may think necessary for controlling the cultivation, manufacture, sale, and taxation of the drug: and if they pronounce in favour of absolute prohibition it will be their duty to state the regulations which should be adopted for that purpose. Local Governments have been instructed to render every assistance, and to make any suggestions which local knowledge and experience may suggest. The Commission will assemble in Calcutta on August 1st.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Nyanza of H H the Sultan of Zanzibar arrived in Zanzibar on the 10th inst.

The s s Drumfell, 1,568 tons, Captain A O Steidelman, cleared yesterday for Port Said, with a general cargo.

The s s Hannah M. Bell, 1,932 tons, Captain E W White, cleared yesterday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

The s s Port Melbourne, 3,010 tons, Captain J R Smith, sailed yesterday for Havre and Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

The Asiatic S N Co's ss Nadir, 2,041 tons, Captain P S Budd, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo, and Mr. W Biggs as cabin passenger.

The French mail steamer Laseyne, 1,151 tons, Captain L Blanc, sailed yesterday for Aden via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Cowasjee Cursetjee Watchmaker, MrNusserwanjee, Mrs Merry, Mr Pochajee Nusserwanjee and 15 deck passengers.

The following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer R Rubattino, Captain G Merello, arrived on the 10th inst. From Genoa—Mr Theophils Baptista, Mr J Lynch, and Captain G De Negri and Mr Archdecon Spans and 4 European deck. From Suez—Mr T Caprile and Mr Coenfort. From Aden—17 deck passengers.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The P and O Co s s Rohilla, 2,174 tons, Captain W J Nantes, arrived in harbour yesterday from China via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Shanghai—Mrs T Mossa and servant. From Hongkong—Mr S Gazdar and Son. From Penang—Mr W S Brown and five deck. From Sydney—Mrs Gray and two deck. From Melbourne—Mr and Mrs Andrews. From Colombo—Mr F B Hardy, Mr Swift, Mr Strathman, Mr M Hoosein and servant and five deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—July 10.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent.
E	H M Bell	1933	White	Dunkirk	11-7	F Muir&Co
F	A J Balfour	2227	Spoural	Dunkirk	10-7	K Nixon&Co
G	Seeadler	1640	Arthur		10-8	German Govt.
H	Huzara	1370	Blatt	Not fixed		M Mackenzie
K	Lombardy	1736	Young	Jeddah	12-7	H C Joosub
L	Satrunji	547	Keyzar	Marmagoa	10-7	Shprd&Co
L	Brahmani	523	Budroo	Not fixed		Shepherd & Co
M	Sabarmati	523	Adum	Not fixed		Shprd & Co
M	Mahanadi	517	Ahmed	Not fixed		Shepherd & Co
M	Valiant sp	162	Douglas	Calcutta		H A Assam
N	Clan Gordon	1357	Rideway	Hamburgh	25-7	F Muir
O	La Seyne	1151	Blanc	Aden, &c.	10-7	A Semion
P	Almora	1676	Ingram	Not fixed		M Mackenzie
Q	Drumfell	1658	Steidelman	Port Said	11-7	Captain

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent
1	Carthage	2153	DeHorne	London	23-7	P & O Co
2	Thorndale	1970	Harrington	Dunkirk		W&A Graham
3	Bisagno	1497	Borbas	China	12-7	F Brauchi
4	Rohilla					P & O Co
5	Massilia	2712	Fraser	London	14-7	P & O Co
6	Ravenna	1915	Brown	China	12-7	P & O Co
7	Loodiana	2114	Gasspur	Calcutta	10-7	M Mackenzie
8	Chupra	1432	Dougal	Not fixed		M Mackenzie
8	Orion	1760	Orlands	China	21-7	A L S N Co
9	Indrapura	2510	Sanders	Antwerp	12-7	K Nixon &Co
12	P. Melbourne	300	Smith	Dunkirk	10-7	J Mackintosh

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
10	Nadir s	Budd	Calcutta, June 10.
	Rohilla s	Nantes	Shanghai, June 17.
	R. Rubattino s	Merello	Genoa, &c.
	Karagola s	Robertson	Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	La Seyne s	Blanc	Aden via Karachi.
	Port Melbourne s	Smith	Dunkirk, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Drunmfell, Steidelman for Port Said.
" Hannah M Bell, White, for Dunkirk.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Clan Gordon for Hamburg.
" Pemba, for Persian Gulf via Krrachi.
" Nadir for Coast and Karachi.
" Orion for China, &c.

KARACHI.

ARRIVALS.

June.			
23	Karagola s	Robertson	Bombay.
	Mecca s	Skinner	Bombay.
	La Seyne s	Blanc	Aden.
29	Chicklade s	Baxter	Ras Ronyah.
30	Branksome Hall s	Barnes	Liverpool via Bo'bay
July.			
1	Pachumba s	Russell	Bombay.
	Latona s	Rout	Colombo.
2	Edenbridge s	Reynolds	Antwerp via Bo'bay.
3	Inch Arran s	McDonald	Colombo.

DEPARTURES.

June.			
27	Bloemfontein s	Salmon	Dunkirk.
28	Greatham s	Gording	Dieppe.
	Kilwa s	Gimblett	Bombay.
	Karagola s	Robertson	Bombay.
29	La Seyne s	Blanc	Bombay.
	Mecca s	Skinner	Persian Gulf.
July.			
1	Thorndale s	Ethelington	Bombay.
	Pachumba s	Russell	Bombay.
2	Roma s	Storm	Hamburg.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

S. S. Inchmarlo, Ashby, Bryan Durant & Co, for Havre.
" Chicklade, Baxter, The Captain, for Port Said for orders
" B. Hall, Barnes. Sir C. Forbes & Co., for Liverpool.
" Latona, Rout, Ralli Brothers, for Havre.
" Edenbridge, Reynolds, D. Graham & Co., (not known.)
" Inch Arran, McDonald, B. Durant & Co., (not known.)

DAILY EXPORTS.—July 10.

For London.

Massilia s—64 bales skins, Hajee Gool Mahomed; 16¼ cwts peacock feathers, and 1 case nutmeg, P Versey; 165 cwts gum, S Damjee; 72 cwts gum, Napoo Nensee and Co; 95 cwts gum, Laljee Ludha; 52¼ cwts gum, M Baccoo; 8¼ cwts fishmaws, Peerbhoy Damjee; 6 cwts fishmaws, M Ludha Khutaw; 30 cwts gum, R Dhunjee; 52 cwts deer horns, Mahomed, Rahimtoola; 100 cwts Colombo roots, M Fuckeer; 819 cwts cupela, K Sheriff and Co; 24 cwts gum, and 157½ cwts turmeric, V Kursanji; 4 cwts peacock feathers, S Dhuramsee; 47 cwts Colombo roots, L Soorjee; 33¾ cwts mother-of-pearl shells, M L Assoo; 8 bales skins, Peerbhoy Shamjee; 17 bales skins, E Peerdina; 63 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 110 bales skins, Volkart Brothers, 9 bales skins, C Jooma and Co; 16 bales skins, Thos H Moore and Co; 17 chests opium, The P and O Co; 15 bales skins, H C H Gunnee; 12 bales hides, Pestonjee Eduljee Boyce.

For Dunkirk.

Port Melbourne s—2,001 cwts inseed, Volkart Brothers.
Thorndale s—450 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 4,000 cwts linseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co.
A J Balfour s—300 cwts horns, Prier de Saone and Co; 1,500 cwts rapeseed, and 1,001 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

For Port Said.

Drumfels s—4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

For Hongkong.

Bisagno s—50 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 150 bales twist E Noordin and Co; 2½ bales twist, Tata and Co; 131¼ cwts googal, and 56 cwts silarns, Yuan Lun Eooc.
Ravenna s—100 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co; 7 chests opium, The P and O Co.

For Shanghai.

Bisagno s—33 bales twist, Tata and Co.
Ravenna s—50 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co; 300 bales twist, Killick, Nixon and Co; 400 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 475 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

For Kobe.

Ravenna s—100 bales twist, Greaves, Cotton and Co.

For Yokohama.

Ravenna s—10 bales wool, C H B Forbes and Co.

For Calcutta.

Loodiana s—187 bales cotton, M Shewbux.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(From 20th to 27th June.)

EXPORTS.

Pemba s, Bombay—770 bales cotton, 592 cwts jowaree, 60 cwts rice, and 690 corges skins.
Purulia s, Bombay—223 bales cotton, 148 cwts cotton, unpressed, 48 cwts wool, unpressed, and 1,690 cwts rice.
Java s, Aden—4,055 cwts jowaree, and 981 cwts rice.
Pachumba s, Bombay—52 cwts cotton unpressed, 339 cwts wool, unpressed, 4 cwts rice, 143 cwts barley, and 375 corges skins.
Assyria s, Bombay—840 cwts cotton, unpressed, 190 cwts wool, unpressed, 100 cwts rapeseed, 110 cwts wheat, and 40 corges skins.
Braunfels s, Hamburg—3,215 bales cotton, 34,391 cwts rapeseed, &c, and 26,000 cwts bones.
Skerreyvore s, Hull—1,939 cwts rapeseed, &c, 80,086 cwts wheat, and 630 corges hides.
Terra s, Antwerp—1,200 bales cotton, 58,869 cwts rapeseed, 9,999 cwts gingellyseed, and 2,000 cwts bones.
Greatham s, Dieppe—58,540 cwts rapeseed, &c.

IMPORTS.

Simla s, Bombay—400 lbs T red and dyed yarns [foreign.]
Rufford Hall s, Liverpool—300 pieces grey goods [foreign], and 550 pieces white goods [foreign].
City of Perth s, Liverpool via Bombay—2,000 pieces prints [foreign].
Pemba s, Bombay—1,200 lbs T red and dyed yarns.
Kapurthala s, Bombay—7,860 pieces grey goods [Indian].
Pachumba s, Bombay—3,273 pieces grey goods [foreign] 11,416 pieces grey goods [Indian], 17,908 pieces white goods [foreign], 9,022 pieces prints [foreign], 38 pieces prints [Indian], 3,200 lbs grey yarns, 19,300 lbs grey yarns [Indian], 10,100 lbs T red and dyed yarns [foreign], and 900 lbs T red and dyed yarns [Indian].
Thorndale s, London—22 pieces prints [foreign], 200 cwts iron bar, &c, 232 cwts spelter, 764 cwts copper, and 354 cwts yellow metal.
Karagola s, Bombay—10,203 pieces grey goods [foreign] 29,505 pieces grey goods [Indian], 21,819 pieces white goods [foreign], 5,030 pieces prints, 70 pieces prints [Indian], 2,240 lbs grey yarns [foreign], 14,700 lbs grey yarns, [Indian], 4,500 lbs T red and dyed yarns, [foreign], 2,350 lbs T red and dyed yarns, [Indian], and 6 cwts yellow metal.
Mecca s, Bombay—1,280 pieces white goods, 2,286 pieces prints [foreign], and 2,000 lbs T red and dyed yarns [foreign].

To Darken Grey Hair.—Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer is the quickest, best, safests costs less; effects more than any other. The colour produced is most natural. Lockyear's Sulphur is the only English Hair Restorer universally sold.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

DIAMOND RINGS and DIAMOND JEWELLERY.—The Largest Stock of Diamond and other Jewellery will be found at Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ld., of Bombay and Poona. Their turnover having vastly increased they can sell at LOWER PRICE, than other Houses. Inspection invited.

PATENT WOVEN WIRE PILLOWS.—These are recommended as a luxury during the Hot Weather, especially to Homeward Bound Travellers. A fresh supply received by JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

TEAS! TEAS!! Fresh Consignments! Fresh Consignments!! The Cheapest and Best Teas, Superior to any previous consignments, to be had now at the well known and only Tea Emporium in Bombay. Come or apply sharp to MORTON, MAJU & CO., 22, Church Gate Street, Fort.

GENUINE MOCCA COFFEE in Frazils of 7, 14 and 28 lbs, at Re. 1 per lb. This Coffee is imported direct from Aden, selected by our Agent. Several Tradesmen deceive the public by selling Ceylon Coffee by the name of Mocca, but we guarantee our Mocca Coffee as Genuine one. Our daily Ground Mocca Coffee is of the same berries and could be had at Re 1-4 per lb.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

AN Officer in the Bengal Staff Corps (Gurkha Regiment), will EXCHANGE to the Bombay Staff Corps. For details apply to "F." care of Messrs. WILLIAM WATSON and Co., Bankers and Army Agents, 28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

DOROTHY DENTIFRICE.—The Tooth Powder of the Day. All who desire Pearly White Teeth, should try Dorothy Dentifrice, each As. 4, 8, and Re. 1.—Sole Importers, PEARSE and Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

B. D. MOTIWALA and Co., Wholesale and Retail Stationers, 18, Church Gate Street, Fort, are prepared to supply any quantity of J. Mitchell's Correspondence Pens 09, 010, 011 at Wholesale Rates.—Apply Sharp.

FOR SALE.—An English-made SADDLE with Patent Stirrups, Double Bridle and Saddle Cloth. Almost New. Apply to J. B. MACKAY, Post Office.

ON VIEW.—Mr. J. BENNETT'S Valuable Furniture, Piano, Ice Box, &c., at Crawford's Rooms, Fort, to be SOLD on WEDNESDAY, 12th inst.

INDIAN POTTERY, Drapings and old Arms. Our collection is unique and cannot be rivalled in India; very suitable for decorative purposes.—S. J. TELLERY and Co., Bombay.

TILES and BRICKS! Orders to be accompanied with remittances, and addressed to EDWARDS & Co., Tile Agents, No. 12, Tamarind Lane, Fort (opposite Sirdar's Mansions.)

TO LET, a BUNGALOW, in a cool airy place at Naigaum, four minutes' drive from both the Dadur Railway Stations, and near Dr. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture Laboratory, with Stable, &c. Convenient even for two Families. Rent very cheap, Rs. 50 only. Apply to Dr. BATLIWALLA, Dadur Dispensary, Bombay.

WANTED, an Energetic and Educated YOUNG MAN, for the post of HEAD CLERK to the Bombay Presidency Association, on a monthly salary of Rs. 40. Application, stating qualifications, to be addressed to the HONORARY SECRETARIES, at the Office of the Association, Apollo Bunder.

AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN, who has been Educated in France and Germany, has OPENED an EVENING CLASS, in the Fort, for Students desiring to learn French and German. Terms moderate. Excellent references. Apply to "THEO.," care of this Office.

POONA HOTEL, POONA.—Is a First-class Comfortable and Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. Rooms bright, airy, and commodious. Situated in the central and healthiest part of Poona. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms Moderate.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, Victoria Road, Byculla Comfortable, Cool, and Retired Quarters, with Board at Moderate Charges.

ESPLANADE HOTEL, ANNEXED APOLLO BUNDER.—QUARTERS AVAILABLE at the above at REDUCED RATES for Monsoon Months. Bar, Smoking, and Billiard Rooms are now open. Apply Manager.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon Muscat says:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious' &c., &c. C Greengrass Esq. Contractor Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case, R. Crizzie, Esq in charge Tunnels, Goilkara.—"I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq, Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr. H L BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co; PHILLIPS & Co; and DANTRA & Co. at Re.1.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12. Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay in the Mofussil postage extra.

DOLLS! DOLLS!! DOLLS!!! A most Splendid Selection of Dressed & Undressed Dolls, in the Newest Style, at Lowest Prices. Also a large Variety of Children's Toys, consisting of Blocks, Drums, Engines Railways, Guns, Pistols, &c., &c.—BULL and Co., Apollo Bunder, Importers of Provisions.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable ElectricLight Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

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BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

CHILDREN'S GLACE AND TAN STRAP SHOES, all Sizes; also Tan or Glace Oxford Shoes.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

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ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, ¾ plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business, Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a SELECTION of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE after the manner of various other Great Poets: by W. E. H. Price, Rs. 1-8, postage Annas 4.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical Statistical and Descriptive, contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5 with postage Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headaches and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the Skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when the other Drugs have failed.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINERSHIPS.

IT is hereby notified that at a MEETING, to be HELD on the 4th August, the Syndicate will proceed to make appointments to the various UNIVERSITY EXAMINERSHIPS for the current year, when they will be glad to consider any applications that may have been forwarded to the Undersigned on or before the 21st July. Particulars with regard to the Examinerships may be obtained on application to this Office.

By Order.
D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.,
University Registrar.
University Office, Bombay, 5th July, 1893.

TO
COMMANDERS, OWNERS, AND AGENTS OF VESSELS
NAVIGATING BY CHRONOMETERS.

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CHRONOMETER REPAIRS,
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The Representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions for Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

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THIS very old Cognac House have arranged to consign their well known Brandies solely to our care in India; they are just now shipping two qualities—V. S. O. P. and O. P. Cognac, the former (of great age) we are able to offer at Rs. 52 per Case, and the latter at Rs. 26 per Case of 1 doz. Bottles.

Connoisseurs of Cognac should look at our friends' consignments and give them a trial. The V. S. O. P. is an excellent Liqueur Cognac.

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AGENTS,
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months notice, at rates to be learnt on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
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STEEL BOILERS,
LANCASHIRE, CORNISH & VERTICAL TYPE.

NOW READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—30' by 7' by 110 lbs. working pressure. Also vertical boilers of 8, 10, and 12 H.P. Made at our work under inspection of Government Boiler Inspector, of extra quality, Siemens-Martin mild steel—welded flues; latest improvements in accordance with Manchester Steam Users' Association Specification.

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BYCULLA IRON WORKS, BOMBAY.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"

Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
„ THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
„ HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 10.

A LATER message through Reuter than those noticed in our report, under Saturday evening's date, advices the purchase by the United States Treasury of 538,000 ounces of Silver, at 72 cents—the same price as was paid on Friday, and ⅛ below Saturday's quoted price—and this is the only additional news to hand by wire calling for remark in this column.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	...Dec.	Rs.	23,22,220
„ „ Branches	... „	„	5,16,244
Other Deposits	...Inc.	„	31,05,217
Government Securities	... „	„	7,56,100
Other authorized „	...Nil	„	Nil
Loans	...Dec.	„	8,03,340
Bills Discounted and purchased	... „	„	3,19,295
Balances with other Banks	...Inc.	„	19,635
Cash	... „	„	9,26,662

A more normal state of affairs for the time of year than that disclosed by the Presidency Bank's Statement issued a week ago—disclosing an increase of some 4 lakhs in the trade demand for Money—is shown by the Return made known to-day, in which all the items which go to indicate the position of the monetary requirements of trade point to a falling-off which, in the aggregate, has been about 42½ lakhs during the week under notice, the large addition of 31 lakhs having been made in that period to private deposits, while in Loans there had been a considerable, and in Bills Discounted a sensible, decrease. There had, however, been withdrawals, amounting to over 28½ lakhs, from Public Deposits at the Bank's head office and branches, and owing to these, and to a further increase in the Bank's holdings of Government Securities, the increase in the Cash Balance on Saturday was only 9¼ lakhs—making the figures stand at 215¼ lakhs.

COTTON has been taken to a very small extent here to-day, and prices have declined a rupee per candy in a quiet market. Exporters have only bought 100 Oomras at Rs. 203; and the Mills have taken but 400 bales in all, made up of 100 each of Compta, at Rs. 175; Broach, at Rs. 102-5; Bhagalcote, at Rs. 170; and Unnee, at Rs. 166 per candy.

Telegrams to hand from the Cotton-growing districts this morning, report a further fall of rain, ranging from 5¼ inches at Agra, to ¼ inch at Dhollera, over the whole of the area since last Thursday morning. In the latter district sowing had not commenced, owing to too much rain; and at Broach, field operations were interrupted, and the crop will have to be resown; but generally, the plants were doing well in seasonable weather, though a break was needed in parts of the Bengal circle.

WHEAT AND SEEDS remain quiet markets with transactions for export upon a very moderate scale; but prices are quoted as before, for all kinds.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	2,705	bales.
Wheat	10,656	cwts.
Linseed	3,498	„
Rapeseed	7,236	„
Poppyseed	2,457	„
Groundnuts	787	„
Castorseed	667	„

FREIGHTS are quiet. The River Indus has, we hear, been fixed, at 17s. to 18s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened this morning with a quiet feeling, at 1s. 3⅜d. for Telegraphic, and 1s. 3 21-32d. for Demand, for ready Bank remittance, and at 1s. 3 11-16d., for Telegraphic, for October-December transfer, at which latter rate two Banks bought a fair amount; while for three months' sight Credits the rate opened, at 1s. 3 13-16d., at which hardly anything came out until late in the day, when a little was placed. Rates, meantime, coming firmer from Calcutta, however, several Banks appeared willing to sell Telegraphic, at 1s. 3 11-16d. from August onwards, and the tone at the close was firmer, at the following quotations:—

Bank Bills on Demand		...1s. 3 21-32 to 11-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic		...1s. 3 21-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight.		1s. 3 23-32d.	„
Credits	do.	...1s. 3 13-16d.	„
Francs	do.	...1·66¼	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Opening at some decline from Saturday evening's rates, at 107 1-8 for Fours for Money, and 106 15-16 for Account, the tone of the market became steady, and rates advanced to the level of Saturday's final quotations for cash, but improved by 1-8 per cent., on that for the settlement, at 107¼, and 107 1-8, respectively, at which they left off.

SHARES.—There has been no further movement in Cotton Mill or Press Scrip to-day, and we report Saturday evening's quotations for all.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending July 8, as compared with the statement of July 1, 1893:—

LIABILITIES.		July 1. Rs.	July 8. Rs.
Capital		1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities		37,50,000	41,01,000
Public Deposits at Head Office		74,83,621	51,67,401
Do. do. at Branches		48,70,975	44,51,731
Other Deposits		3,39,18,780	3,70,23,997
Post Bills		18,650	18,650
Cash Credits, undrawn		33,39,815	32,42,557
Rs. ..		6,33,87,871	6,39,07,336
ASSETS.			
Govt. & other authorized Securities.		1,09,23,326	1,16,84,426
Cash Credits on do. do.		77,11,138	76,55,128
Loans do. do. do.		1,70,60,567	1,62,57,227
Current Accounts overdrawn		..	..
Bills Discounted and purchased		65,54,085	62,34,790
Dead Stock	Rs. 6,77,891		
Applied in reduction ..	„ 2,85,000		
		3,92,891	3,92,891
Stamps, &c.		18,021	13,734
Bullion		...	..
Cash Balances with other Banks		1,24,390	1,44,025
Cash and Currency Notes		2,05,98,453	2,15,25,115
Rs. ..		6,39,07,336	6,39,07,336

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—JULY 9.

Swanston, Capt, Ms, Comt Transport, from sick leave, from England.
Beatty, Lt, 9th Bengal Lancers, from sick leave, from England.
Cook, Surgn-Col, Bo. I M S, from leave, from England.
Lawson, Col, Bo, from sick leave, from England.
Rippon, Capt, 29th Ms, Infy, from sick leave, from England.
Dickie, Lt, Bo, P W D, from sick leave, from England.
Ross, 2nd Lt, Ms, Staff Corps, to join, from England.
Wyddham, Capt and Ajt, 16th Bengal Lancers, from leave, from England.
Carwithen, Lt, Bengal, 29th P I, from sick leave, from England.
Bethune, Lt, 32nd Bengal Pioneers, off leave, from England.

JULY 10.

Brown, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 2nd Wilts Regt, from leave, from China.
Whyte, Capt, 17th Bo Infy, on duty, from Bhuj.
Maitland, Surgn-Major, Bo, 1st Lancers, on leave, from Neemuch.

DEPARTURES—JULY 5.

Greig, 2nd Lt, Bo, 1st L N Lanc, on leave, to Poona.
Carter, 2nd Lt, Bo, 1st L N Lanc, on leave to Poona.

JULY 8.

Harris, Lt, Bo, K O Yorks L I, off leave, to Poona.

JULY 10.

Bethune, Lt, Bengal, 32nd Pioneers, off leave, to Umballa.
Wyndham, Capt, and Adjt, Bengal, 16th Lancers, off leave, to Lucknow.
Carwithen, Lt, Bengal, 29th P I, from leave, to Meerut.
Rippon, Capt, Ms, 29th Infty, from leave, to Bellary.
Dickie, Lt, Bo, P W D, from leave, to Kirkee.
Ross, 2nd Lt, Ms, Staff Corps, to join, to Secunderabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 11th July.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

Fort Head-Quarters.
To-day, 6-30 p.m.—25-pr gun drill.
Friday, 14th inst., 6-30 p.m.—25-pr. gun drill.

Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.
To-day, 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. gun drill.
Friday, 14th inst., 8-30 p.m.—25-pr gun drill.

2. Leave of absence from the 8th instant for 3 months has been granted to Gunner A. E. Hougton.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JULY 10.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St Vincent, perfect.
Cable San Thome, Loanda, interrupted.
Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted.
Seychelles, Reunion, Mauritius and Madagascar Mails close at Aden at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, the 12th instant.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

CUERDEN—SEYMOUR—June 27, at All Saints' Cathedral, Allahabad, by the Rev P D Johnson, Alfred Cuerden, P W D, to Isabel Beatrice, second daughter of the late S D Seymour, Esq. of Srinagar, Kashmir.

SANDFORD—JONES—June 29, at St. John's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev H Gouldsmith, Charles William Sandford. to Mary Sybil Jones.

WRIGHT—CURLING—July 4, at All Saints' Cathedral, Allahabad, by the Rev G H Ingle, M A, Chaplain, Francis Nelson Wright, BCS, Commissioner, Allahabad Division, to Emily Latham Curling, youngest daughter of the late Sir Douglas Forsyth, KCSI, CB, BCS.

DEATHS.

BRUCE—July 2, at the General Hospital, Calcutta, Mr J D Bruce, of Tezpore, Assam, aged 63.

HARRIS—July 7, at Madras, Mrs E Harris, wife of the late Captain John Bayfield Harris, aged 83 years.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 11, 1893.

Two General Officers submit the military policy of the Government of India, and is concomitant the suppression of the Madras and Bombay Presidency Armies to professional criticism in the July number of the *Asiatic Quarterly Review*. It has been the good or ill fortune of the authors of our recent military policy to practically escape the ordeal of specialist criticism, which the military organisers of the Continent have all to submit to, and some of them have known how to profit by. Every new departure in Germany or France or Russia is jealously watched by not over-friendly eyes, and faults or shortcomings are pointed out with a candour which leaves little to the imagination. When the French were expending forty millions sterling on underground forts along the exposed portion of the north-eastern frontier, German experts pointed out that shells charged with gun cotton would destroy the concrete roofs of the forts in question and convert the underground batteries into death-traps. The French military authorities are understood to have come round to that opinion, and the money sunk fathoms nine beneath the surface of the harmless earth is now regarded as badly invested. So it has been in other matters. Every defect of organization or armament has been most obligingly pointed out to those concerned either by compatriots who have had the good of their country at heart, or by foreign observers who see no reason why their neighbours, should have too good a conceit of themselves, or imagine that they are better prepared for all emergencies than is really the case. Now in India nothing of this kind interferes with the serenity and self-confidence of the distinguished military men who have the ear of the Viceroy, and are able to secure a majority on the Council of the Government of India. All their plans are accepted as perfect, and probably with entire justice. But it is obvious that if there be defects, or oversights, or even fundamental errors, the absence of criticism does not give any guarantee that what may be amiss will be set right before it is submitted to the test of war, which has the one advantage of pronouncing a final and irrevocable verdict on all that has been done or left undone in the time devoted to preparation. If it has been found desirable when it is a question of proclaiming an exceptionally worthy and pious man long since gathered to his account to have been in very deed a saint—that whatever can be said to the contrary shall be duly stated, and that the Devil's Advocate shall be heard on the other side, the military expert who is in a position to defend himself and make his views prevail should not be exempt from challenge, or the policy of the Government which has surrendered its military conscience to his keeping complain if its wisdom be called in question.

From this point of view the paper on the defence of India contributed by General Lord Chelmsford to the *Asiatic Quarterly* shortly before his unexpected death, some ten days since, deserves special consideration as almost the only example of professional criticism brought to bear upon the subject of our military policy on the North-West Frontier. Lord Chelmsford took for his text certain remarkable declarations in the despatch of the Government of India, dated November 2, 1892, laid before Parliament in anticipation of the debate on the Madras and Bombay Armies Bill. In the tenth para. the despatch stated that we are confronted by the necessity of "providing an efficient service against a European enemy *beyond* the frontier." It is not a question of defending our North-West frontier, which is of enormous strength and deemed by good judges to be impregnable; what is proposed is that we should go "beyond" that frontier, and fight the European enemy in advance of it. The twelfth para. is even more explicit. "The necessity for this is now brought the more prominently before us, in view of the possibility that the next great operations our army may be called on to undertake may be against a more formidable enemy than it has ever yet encountered, and *in a rigorous climate*, which the inhabitants of the tropical parts of India are not adapted to serve." We are not only to go beyond our defensible and fortified frontier, but to go forward to meet a formidable enemy in a climate so rigorous that the soldiers bred up in a tropical climate cannot be employed there. The twenty-fifth para. states the corollary of these two postulates: "We must therefore accept the fact that our fighting army, so far as a great campaign beyond the North-West Frontier is concerned, must be composed mainly of the Sikh, the Punjabi, the Pathan, the Baluchi, and the Gurkha." We have here then the statement that the Government of India have accepted what is known as the "Forward Policy," and regard it as a political and military necessity that if we have to fight the Russians on that side, we are to go forward beyond our lines with Sikh and Pathan and other frontier troops, having discarded for military purposes the natives of the rest of India, who cannot be called upon to fight in a climate of exceptional rigour. General Chelmsford asked why the bitter experiences and disappointments of all former occupations of Afghanistan—a country that "contains only stones and men" as Dost Mahomed said—should be disregarded in order that we may quit positions of extraordinary strength to go forward and occupy isolated points the communications with which can always be cut. "By a forward policy," he wrote, "we place our army with its back to a succession of most formidable defiles, which, in case of reverse, would most undoubtedly prove its destruction; and which, under favourable circumstances, would cause a tremendous strain upon the transport service, and a very serious addition to the cost of the campaign. By remaining within our own border we oblige our enemy to commit himself to those dangerous defiles, and can meet him with every chance of success, as he debouches from them on our side in inevitably lengthened, and straggling, array." By going forward we abridge the distance which the Russians must traverse with their artillery, their supplies, and the pontoons, which are indispensable with which they hope to cross the Indus. General Von Clauseurtz, one of the foremost of strategic authorities laid it down that it is only in exceptional circumstances that pontoons can be brought with an invading army in sufficient numbers to cross great rivers, and that boats on the spot, or neighbouring forests must be chiefly relied upon. Lord Chelmsford pointed out that as we have command of both banks of the Indus it would be our own fault if an invader found boats for such a purpose, and there is no forest within sixty miles of either bank of the river. Even with the entire command of the resources of all India to call upon our engineers took fourteen days to bridge the Indus of its narrowest part, Sukkur—which is now fortified—and even then the bridge was in danger of being swept away at any moment by a rise of the river.

Lord Chelmsford even went so far as to argue that if Russia were to confine her action at first to the conquest of Afghanistan and only proceed to attack India when she were in possession of that country, she could not invade this country for the only available routes are open to flank attacks, and our entrenched position beyond Quetta—which is in the opinion of Sir Edward Hamley and all other authorities impregnable—closes all the passes south of Dehra Ismail Khan. Any force advancing from Kandahar could be attacked by a force sent on its flank from New Chaman, to which the railway extends. Sir E. Hamley holds that the occupation of a position beyond the Khyber—Kabul or Jellalabad—would be a source not of strength but of weakness. Lord Chelmsford concluded his interesting and valuable contribution to the literature of a very complicated subject, by setting forth the advantages of operating from a strong base on the interior lines in a region which would admit of Hindustani, Madras, and Bombay troops being utilised. Animal transport would be minimised, the railways being available, while in the region beyond the drain on the transport resources would as on all former occasions prove too great. So far there is no reason to dissent from the contention that the forward plan requires to be very carefully reconsidered. But when the paper proceeds to recommend that the Amir should be distinctly informed that India will not lend him any direct support if he be attacked by Russia, and that he must look to his own resources, and that Russia be informed at the same time that any aggression on Afghanistan will be regarded as a declaration of war against India, we find it impossible to concur in so illogical a conclusion. If we are not concerned in the maintenance of Afghan independence, why should we declare war against Russia if she endanger it? If we are concerned in it, why should we give the Amir no assistance in his efforts to defend it? Major-General T. H. Tyrrell examines the proposal to abolish the Presidency Armies by the light of former experience, and he comes to the conclusion that the obliteration of the different traditions and rivalry of the old Presidency Armies, will increase the risk of a recurrence of events which are now well-nigh forgotten. As General Tyrrell puts it, the abnegation of the principle *Divide et Impera* increases a risk which must always be present.

THE additional details brought out by the mail of the disaster to H. M. S. Victoria do not serve in any material degree to explain how a manœuvre, directed by one of the ablest naval officers in the service, should have brought about the immediate and inevitable collision between the two leading ships, and risked other collisions. Nor is any light thrown upon the question how a vessel provided with water-tight compartments to a greater extent than other vessels of her class, should have gone down in fifteen minutes. Indeed it would appear that the water-tight compartments in so far as they served at all, only precipitated the sinking of the vessel, by contributing to the displacement of equilibrium which made the Victoria turn bottom upwards. In the afternoon of the 23rd June, when the manœuvres for the day were drawing to a close Admiral Tryon directed the two lines, which were twelve hundred yards apart, to turn inward and reverse their positions. According to the telegrams previously to hand the vessels in each column were so close together that Admiral Markham saw the danger of a collision between every pair of ironclads when changing line, and only decided to execute the manœuvre on the command being reiterated, in the belief that Sir George Tryon would avoid the danger by circling round his line. This, however, was not done, and the result was that the Camperdown almost immediately rammed the Victoria before the turret. The ram of the Camperdown made a rent thirteen feet deep in the side of the flagship and the bow itself went in eight feet. The water rushed into the Victoria and flooded the main deck, but strange to say, does not appear to have flooded the water-tight compartments below. The result was that the greater weight above caused the Victoria to topple over, and sink to the bottom, not, however, instantaneously, for some of the crew who jumped overboard found a momentary refuge on her keel. The Camperdown was in imminent danger of being herself rammed by the Nile, in which case she would doubtless have been sunk, for she had received considerable injuries in the collision with the Victoria. Another inexplicable circumstance is that Admiral Tryon should have ordered back the boats which were coming to the assistance of the Victoria, seeing that the position was so critical that all the sick and prisoners were ordered on deck. We must wait for the evidence taken by the court-martial for any information which may take the disaster out of the category of the wholly unaccountable.

THE resignation of Mr. T. B. Kirkham deprives the Bombay Corporation of an able and conscientious member, who, from time to time, during the last sixteen years, has done good work for the City. He was re-appointed to a seat on the Corporation by the Government some five years ago when the Joint Schools' Committee was called into existence, in order that he might facilitate the taking over of the Primary Schools which were then transferred to the Municipality. The schools were all transferred to Municipal control, and the administrative system which was inaugurated by the Joint Schools' Committee, under his experienced guidance, has worked smoothly under the bye-laws which he suggested. There has been a small annual increase in the outlay on the schools, and some improvement has been effected in the buildings, but there has been no extravagance, such as has prevailed under the London School Board, notwithstanding the passionate efforts of Sir Richard Temple in favour of economy. It may be doubted whether sufficient has been done in the last four or five years to improve the sanitary condition of the Bombay Primary Schools, and to raise the status of the teaching staff, but something has been effected, and it may be hoped that greater progress will be possible in the not distant future. The Joint Schools' Committee has aimed at the middle course which Mathew Arnold wished to see in England, where the School Boards, being independent of either Government or Municipal control, launched out into disproportionate expenditure, at the risk of seeing a cold fit supervene on the hot fit. Undoubtedly, the careful work which Mr. Kirkham put into the bye-laws and the negociations that preceded the actual transfer, which was not by any means so easy an affair as it appeared to be at first sight, has produced good results. Mr. Kirkham's tact and skill were conspicuously shown in the debates on the subject in the Corporation, where it was necessary to clear up misunderstandings and reconcile the Councillors to the acceptance of new responsibilities in return for a control over Primary Education in the City, which has not been vouchsafed to any Municipality or County Council in Great Britain.

WE referred some weeks ago to the necessity for the appointment of a properly-qualified Veterinary Surgeon in Zanzibar in view of the increasing disease among horses of which loud complaints were then being made. Glanders, farcy, and a disease which has not yet been diagnosed have long been prevalent in Zanzibar. The main reason is that the Sultan being an Arab will not destroy his horses when incurable, and these terrible horse diseases have become endemic. Mr. Rennell Rodd, the British Resident, has, we now learn, taken steps to provide for the better preservation of horses belonging to Europeans and others in Zanzibar who are anxious to adopt some such measure as we suggested. Residents have been asked to subscribe a small sum monthly towards the maintenance of a competent Veterinary Surgeon, the intention being to guarantee him a fixed salary, for which he shall be required to attend horses belonging to subscribers regularly and free of charge.

IN Sir William Mackinnon, writes our London correspondent, the commercial world loses one of its most enterprising representatives; the cause of charity one of its most liberal supporters, and the country one of the most public-spirited of the citizens. His services to the nation were in the end adequately recognized, but many think that he ought not to have been kept waiting so long for the baronetcy that was finally conferred upon him. I had only a very slight personal acquaintance with Sir W. Mackinnon, but he always seemed to me to be one of those rather rare examples of men who have not been spoilt by worldly success and prosperity. To this side of his character justice is done in the kindly notices of the London papers. Says the leading journal:—"Sir William Mackinnon maintained his Scotch simplicity of manner and habits to the end. He was a devoted member of the Free Church of Scotland, a perfect type of the old-fashioned Scotch Presbyterian. He was a striking combination of the rigid and methodicol man of business and the liberal but unostentatious benefactor. To his own Church he was a generous donor, and many a poor and struggling man could tell of his warm-hearted liberality."

THE s. s. Siam, with the outward English mails of the 30th June, left Aden, at 11 a.m., yesterday, and may be expected to arrive at Bombay, on Saturday, at 6 p.m.

THE China mail steamer Rohilla, which arrived in harbour yesterday from China, under the command of Captain W. J. Nantes, experienced S. W. Monsoon to Colombo and thence fair weather to Bombay. The English mail steamer Carthage which arrived here on the 9th instant from London, with the English mails, under the command of Captain M. De Horne, encountered fresh to strong monsoon with high S. W. and E. Sea, which decreased rapidly when nearing Bombay.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Gordon, which arrived here on Sunday last from Liverpool under the command of Captain W. H. Ridgeway, experienced rough weather with high seas.

THE Goods Traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 17th June 1893 shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1892 of 180,961 maunds and Rs. 24,873 in the earnings.

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GENERAL Sir E. Johnson who passed away a few days ago, will be remembered in India as having been Military Member of Council when the famous miscalculation as to the cost of the Afghan Campaign was discovered.

THE Governor of Malta, recently laid the foundation-stone of a memorial chapel which is about to be erected in that island by Sir Arthur Gordon, to the memory of his late wife, who died at Valetta on her way home from Colombo, when Sir Arthur was Governor of Ceylon. Lady Gordon was very sincerely mourned by all who knew her in the various Colonies in which she helped her husband in the social side of his viceregal duties.

THE recent riots between Hindus and Mahomedans remarks the Allahabad paper, should surely point a moral for those ignorant Radicals at home who would reduce British control in India to a minimum: one can imagine the scenes of disorders and bloodshed which would follow if the administration passed more largely into native hands. The orders of the executive would be set at naught, riots would be the rule and not the exception, the very police would probably take sides, and the military garrison of India would be constantly called upon to keep the peace. Even our native regiments, seeing how the real rulers of the country had effaced themselves, might in time be tempted to take sides with their co-religionists, and then—perhaps a reaction so violent against the employment of natives in any responsible executive posts, that one and all would be relegated to the humblest positions. The danger is not an imaginary one by any means. Charges have already been made against the Indian police at Rangoon, Hindustanis and Sikhs, that they attacked Mahomedans without provocation. It remains to be seen whether the accusation is correct, but it is significant that the Chief Commissioner of Burma should have ordered a strong detachment of Mahomedan police to Rangoon in order to reassure the local Mussulmans. It will be an ill day for India when the British soldier alone can be trusted to do his duty impartially, caring nothing for the jarring of discordant creeds, but suppressing all disorder, whether it be the outcome of religious animosity between Sunni and Shiah or the bitter enmity between Hindu and Mussalman.

WILLIAM COOK, the celebrated billiard player, died on Friday, 30th ultimo.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE NEW MADRAS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

LONDON, JULY 10.

Her Majesty the Queen has approved the appointment of Major-General C. M. Clarke, at present Deputy Adjutant-General, as Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army.

RESIGNATION OF M. PEYTRAL.

PARIS, JULY 9.

M. Peytral, Minister of Finance, has resigned owing to a motion brought forward in the Chamber to defer the Budget debate, being defeated solely through the support of the Right.

President Carnot has hastily returned to Paris.

RISING IN MOROCCO.

TANGIER, JULY 9.

Severe fighting has taken place between the Sultan's troops and some of the Moorish tribesmen, in which forty of the former were killed. A general rising is threatened.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, JULY 10.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Siam, with the outward English mails of the 30th ult., left here for Bombay, at 11 a.m., to-day, and the s. s. Victoria for Colombo and Australia at the same time.

BILLS BEFORE THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 10.

It is now almost decided according to the latest list, corrected up to Saturday night, that at the next Legislative Council the following Bills will be considered :—(1) To enable the Governor-General-in-Council to carry into effect conventions with the Foreign States respecting Mail-Ships ; (2) Indian Volunteers Act ; (3) Excise Act ; (4) Foreign Jurisdiction Act ; (5) Indian Tariff Act ; (6) relating to the Tributary Mahals of Cuttack ; and (7) Fugitive Criminals Surrender Act. This list may possibly be slightly altered or added to, but these Bills in all probability will be considered on July 21, when the Council will assemble.

The Indian Copyright Bill to make provision for the isolation of lepers and the amelioration of their condition, and the Bill to facilitate the supply of electricity for lighting, &c., and provide protection to the person and property from risks incident thereto, will not be considered, as rumoured, at the next Council meeting.

THE KHELAT REPORT.

The Khelat Report, which is expected, will be an unnecessarily prodigious document, and is not yet received.

GIFT OF CHAIL BY PATIALA TO DHOLPUR.

The question of the gift of *Chail* by Patiala to Dholpur is still in a confidential stage.

THE NEW CURRENCY ACT.

COINAGE OF SILVER IN TRANSIT.

Orders will probably be issued on Thursday, on the question of silver in transit when the Currency Act was passed on the 26th ultimo.

The Indian Coinage Act, with the Currency Act of 1893, will shortly be published in a modified form.

REMITTANCES AND PAY.

Four petitions from Civil Servants to Government on the subject of home remittances and furlough pay went home to the Secretary of State by last mail.

THE ARMING OF THE IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS WITH MARTINI-HENRYS.

The question of arming the Imperial Service troops with the Martini-Henry instead of Sniders will be decided in Council. It is a delicate question, and not likely to be settled for some time.

PACK SADDLES.

A new pack saddle has been invented by Surgeon-Captain Smith, I.M.S., which is tried at Dalhousie, and highly spoken of.

Two hundred pack saddles, by Captain Stewart, R. N., are now on their way out from England ; and a saddle invented by Veterinary-Captain Gunn, C. V. D., is also under consideration; so that there is every chance of a really good saddle being adopted soon to replace the heavy saddle now in use.

THE LAND INDEBTEDNESS COMMISSION REPORT.

It is not settled yet what further steps will be taken in connection with the Land Indebtedness Commission Report. The matter is still under consideration in the Home Department.

THE SIMULTANEOUS EXAMINATIONS.

The despatch regarding simultaneous examinations has not yet been received, but the contents are pretty well known in advance, and though the matter is in a confidential stage the attitude of the Government of India is a foregone conclusion. It is probable that the opinions of the Local Governments will be taken on the subject.

TRANSFRONTIER NEWS.

Mr. Pyne's arrival is not yet reported at Kabul.

800 Feroz Kuhis and 50 Daiz Ungis have arrived at Kabul, but nothing is yet known as to whether the Amir has gained the day or not.

Captain Kaye has not as yet sent in any returns from Jammoo.

The 6th Kashmir Infantry will arrive at Bara Mulla shortly.

Heavy floods have occurred in the Gilgit Agency which have carried away two bridges, otherwise there is satisfactorily complete absence of news from one end to the other of the North-West Frontier.

A report comes from Kabul that the Amir has gained great victory over the Hazaras, but the accuracy of such reports has to be tested by the number of heads or rather of noses and ears subsequently brought to Kabul.

THE CLASS REGIMENTS.

The Bengal men are returning now from leave, and the number exchanging into the Bengal Regiments is still increasing daily. It is expected that on the 15th July when full returns will arrive, that nearly all men at present away will have exchanged.

ANNUAL TRADE OF INDIA REVIEW.

Mr. O'Connor's Annual Trade of India Review will probably be published at the end of this month from the Financial Department.

MEAT AND BISCUITS TO TROOPS.

The Government of India have sanctioned the issue of meat and biscuits to troops on the line of march, or at camps-of-exercise, in substitution of the extra one pound of figs and of the extra one-quarter pound of bread.

REDUCTIONS IN THE ADEN ARSENAL.

Sanction has been accorded to certain reductions in the Aden Arsenal in the following stores :—Small arms and components, accoutrements, musical instruments, harness, and saddlery will be withdrawn from the Aden Arsenal, and supplied from the Bombay Arsenal in future. The establishment will be reduced also to some considerable extent. The Arsenal will be entrusted to the Deputy Assistant Commissary General.

COLONEL YATE'S MISSION.

Colonel Yate who evidently is much better is again at work with his Russian colleague over the Kushk frontier business. Colonel Yate finds the Afghans almost cordial and pleasant towards him.

LEAVE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 10.

Lieutenant-Colonel Durand, British Agent at Gilgit, now at Simla, will probably proceed on three months' leave to England next week.

SIR CHARLES CROSTHWAITE ON TOUR.

Sir Charles Crosthwaite descends from Naini Tal early next month for a short tour in the Plains. He will visit Aligarh and Allahabad, but beyond this the dates and details of the tour are not yet settled

THE BURMA MAILS.

The new contract with the British India Steamship Company for the carriage of ocean mails between India and Burma, Persian Gulf and Coast Ports has just been entered into by the Government of India. A daily service between Ceylon and Tuticorin is to be established.

SUCCESSOR TO MR. J. L. KIPLING.

Application has been made by the Punjab Government to the Secretary of State to send out a properly qualified successor to Mr. J. L. Kipling as Principal of the School of Art at Lahore. It is desired that the post should be filled by the 15th November, and it has been suggested that Mr. Kipling should be consulted regarding the choice of candidates. Mr. F. H. Andrews will continue to officiate meanwhile.

HEMP DRUGS COMMISSION.

It was stated the other day that the Hon'ble Mr. Mackworth Young had been placed on special duty as President of the Hemp Drugs Commission. As a matter of fact Mr. Mackworth Young will not enter upon the work until the 15th instant, which will give him a fortnight's start of the assembling of the Commission in Calcutta.

THE PUNJAB FINANCIAL COMMISSIONERSHIP.

The vacant Financial Commissionership in the Punjab will be filled by the appointment of Mr. G. M. Ogilvie, now Commissioner at Lahore.

ANTI-CHOLERAIC INOCULATIONS.

The Maharaja of Patiala with about fifty of his Sirdars was inoculated for cholera by Professor Haffkine, at Kasauli, on the 3rd instant.

The Maharana of Dholpur is also anxious to be inoculated as an example to his people, but owing to the number of M. Haffkine's engagements he has not yet been able to fix a date for visiting the State. At present he is operating at Rajpura and Patiala, and his coadjutor Dr. Earle at Sanawar.

THE DEATH OF NAWAB ABDUL LUTEEF BAHADOOR, C.I.E.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 10.

To-day Nawab Abdul Luteef Bahadoor, C.I.E., leader of an important section of the Mahomedan community, died. He was formerly a Deputy Magistrate, and in recent years since his retirement, devoted himself to advancing Mahomedan education and also took an active intelligent interest in Municipal affairs, and was prominent in most local public functions.

A CASE OF FORGERY.

Sergeant Brooke of the Rifle Brigade, who forged a cheque for Rs. 516 and tried to cash it at Messrs. Grindlay Groom and Co.'s was to-day sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment at the Sessions.

COLONEL SHERINGHAM'S HOUNDS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 10.

A very good run took place this morning with Colonel Sheringham's hounds. Starting from the south gate of Ganeshkhind the running was loose occasionally, owing to the heavy ground. A large number of riders were present, including H. E. the Governor, Lady Harris, Mrs. Cuningham, Colonel Harris, and Captains Fowle, Gabb, and Stockdale, A.-D.-C.s, General Gatacre and Hogg, Dr. Bull, Colonel and Mr. Westmacott, Mrs. Burder, Mrs. Graham, Miss Mackenzie, Miss Hutchinson, Mrs. Marshall, Miss Hotham, Major Seppings, Major and Mrs. Kitchener, &c. Colonel Sheringham drew the sugar khet to the west of Ganeshkhind, but nothing came out of it. A Jack afterwards was found in a fruit grove near, who ran to the hills above the Pashan Lake ; afterwards another sugar khet yielded two or three Jacks. After ten minutes a pair broke at the east end, and the hounds got on one who was taking good line, ran to the Bamburda heights, when it tried to turn home again, but was knocked over on the side of the hill. H. E. the Governor was in amongst the first at the kill. Mrs. Graham being the first lady in was presented with the brush. Mrs. Westmacott also rode very well, and was seen leading several times. From this morning's run there is every promise of a capital hunting season resulting. Colonel Sheringham and Mr. Josset were again officiating as whips.

CRICKET.

COLABA GARRISON *VS.* GANESHKHIND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

GANESHKHIND, JULY 10.

The Colaba Garrison played against Ganeshkhind to-day, and the match resulted in a win for the Bombay men. The wicket was not in first-rate order. Colaba went in first and made a score of 93, Benson, Greig, and Wright only making double figures. Ganeshkhind made 27 before tiffin, but after tiffin, the whole side went out for 67. Lord Harris made 43. Colonel Harris who was still slightly lame got Captain Gabb to run for him. In the second innings Colaba went in, and made 158 runs, just completing their score when time was up. Lieutenant Greig and Captain Smith both batted well, scoring 63 and 51, respectively. The following are the scores :—

COLABA GARRISON.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Capt Smith, c and b Fowle	0	st Herron, b Lord Harris	51
Corpl Careless, c Lord Harris, b Fowle	11	c Col. Harris, b Lord Harris	1
Lieut Greig, b Stockdale	25	b Stockdale	63
Major Tylden, c Lord Harris, b Fowle	8	c Stockdale, b Fowle	10
Capt Morris, c Lord Harris, b Stockdale	1	b Sharpe	0
Capt Wright, c Lord Harris, b Fowle	14	b Sharpe	3
Lieut Walpole, c and b Fowle	2	c Stockdale, b Sharp	9
Capt Benson, not out	24	run out	6
Lieut Carter, run out	1	b Sharpe	1
Corpl Nicklass, c Col Harris, b Stockdale	0	c Lord Harris, b Sharp	0
Gunr Clinch, c Herron, b Fowle	0	not out	0
Extras	7	Extras	14
Total	93	Total	148

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings. B.	R.	M.	W.	2nd Innings. B.	R.	M.	W.
Capt Fowle	98	38	9	6	45	21	2	1
Corpl Sharpe	30	18	2	0	110	40	7	6
Capt Stockdale	65	30	2	3	56	33	2	1
Lord Harris					90	32	4	2
Sergt Elliott					15	17	0	0

GANESH KHIND ELEVEN.

1st Innings.	
Lord Harris, b Benson	43
Col Harris, b Greig	11
Dr Martin, c Clinch, b Benson	0
Capt Stockdale, c Careless, b Benson	1
Capt Fowle, b Greig	1
Mr Edgerley, b Benson	1
Private Herron, l-b-w, b Benson	2
Sergt Elliott, c Wright, b Benson	3
Corpl Sharpe, c and b Benson	0
Capt Gabb, b Greig	0
Corpl Ellis, not out	0
Extras	5
Total	67

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

1st Innings.	B.	R.	M.	W.
Benson	95	30	3	7
Clinch	55	22	4	0
Greig	33	10	0	3

LANCASHIRE FUSILIERS *VS.* K. O. Y. L. I.

POONA, JULY 10.

A match was played to-day between the Lancashire Fusiliers and K. O. Y. L. I., resulting in a victory for the former. The Fusiliers made 165 runs, of which Lieutenant Farmar contributed 45 and Lieutenant Oakshott 37. The Light Infantry made 76, out of which Mr. Deas got 44.

THE MADRAS TRAMWAY COMPANY.

EXTENSION OF CONCESSION GRANTED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 10.

The Government have sanctioned the extension requested by the Tramway Company on condition that the contents of the wire from the Municipal solicitor's agents in London that the allotment is proper, is confirmed by letter.

DEATH OF MR. LORNE CAMPBELL.

News has reached Madras of the death in Switzerland of Mr. Lorne Campbell, District Judge of Coimbatore.

THE TUTICORIN MUNICIPALITY

The Government have called on the Municipal Council of Tuticorin to show cause why the privilege of electing a Chairman should not be taken away in consequence of the slovenly state in which Municipal matters are allowed to sink.

THE KYAIKTO CANAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 10.

The Chief Commissioner leaves this afternoon to open the new lock on the Kyaikto Canal, at Winpadaw, and returns on Thursday.

LENZ, THE BICYCLIST.

A telegram from the Deputy Commissioner o Bhamo says that Lenz, the bicyclist, who is touring round the world, arrived at Tali, on the 25th June, and intends proceeding to Bhamo.

THE SIMULTANEOUS EXAMINATIONS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, JULY 10.

A meeting was held last evening, under the auspices of the Standing Congress Committee, to convey thanks to Mr. Paul for the memorable Civil Service resolution, and adopt a memorial to the House of Commons.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, JULY 8.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora left here this afternoon.

JULY 10.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dunera left here this morning.

PENANG, JULY 9.

The s. s. Gwalior left here at daylight to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 8.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3 7-8
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	98 7-8
3 per cent. Rentes	97½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	69 13-16
Bar Silver	33

OBITUARY.

OUR London correspondent writes that a gloom was cast over the Parsee colony in London a few days before the mail left by the somewhat sudden death of a much respected member of that community, Mr. Jehangeershaw Erakshaw Kohiyar, Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bombay, in the Revenue Department. He went to England some months ago on sick leave, and his health seemed to have been greatly benefited by the English climate. Meeting our London correspondent a few days before his death Mr. Kohiyar said he was so pleased with England and was deriving so much good from his stay there that he was thinking of applying for an extension. Although he did not seem very robust, he was not exactly an invalid. On Sunday before the mail left he went up the river for a little fresh air, and a week later he complained of being feverish. He was then occupying chambers at the National Liberal Club. His friends called in the club doctor, Mr. Valentine Mathews, and later Sir Andrew Clark, whom he had previously consulted, was summoned. He rallied during the week, but on the 17th ult. there was a recrudescence of the high fever. It was thought advisable to remove him to the comfortable Home near at hand at St. Thomas's Hospital, and two days later his medical attendants reported that the illness had developed into typhoid. He himself was conscious of his critical condition, and told a co-religionist that he did not expect to recover. In fact we fear that his nervous apprehensions together with the unsatisfactory state of his health, contributed to the melancholy termination of his suffering. A more hopeful and stronger man might possibly have conquered the malady. How and where he contracted the disease it is impossible to say. We hear that at the National Liberal Club his gentle and unobtrusive ways won him the friendship of many of the members of that institution by whom the sad news has been received with heartfelt expressions of regret. He was buried at the Woking Necropolis in the plot of ground belonging to the Parsees. The funeral was to take place on the 24th ult. and to be attended by Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, M.P., Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree, C.I.E., and others.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. steamer Siam left Aden at 11 a.m yesterday and may be expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 p.m. on Saturday. The Siam, which communicated at Aden with the Victoria, brings the following passengers:—

From London : Mr. H. Aminuddin, Mr. and Mrs. Young, infant and nurse, Mr. C. W. Low, Rev. J. Moulson, Capt. Swann, Mr. W. Hederstedt, Mr. and Mrs. A. Peyton and child, Mrs. A. T. Goodfellow, Mr. A. T. Crawford, Mr. D. L. Millar, Dr. G. B. Merry, Mr. Calderbank, Miss J. Gilbert, Miss Merrick, Mr. Inman, Major Morrison.

From Brindisi : Major Rochfort, Mr. F. D. and Mrs. Cunningham, Col. Flood, Lieut. G. S. Curtis, Col. J. Mitchell, Mr. Percival, Capt. Percival, Mr. A. E. Martineau, Mr. Purvis, Mr. C. B. Levita, Mr. Ross Johnson, Lieut. Norie, Capt. C. W. W. Burton, Mr. A. C. Walker, Major Barnaby, Mr. and Mrs. A Pedler, Miss Durand, Mr. C. J. O'Donnell, Major W. B. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Wyer, Mr. J. Finlay Cunningham, Mr. A. Bewley, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Wyer, Mr. J. D. Berrington, Mr. C. H. Boggs, Mr. B. Naorosji.

For Calcutta : Mr. Haythorne.

For Colombo : Mr. C. C. Vernet, Miss Bagra, Mr. R. Smith, Mr. H. J. B. Meaden.

For Madras : Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Jones, Mr. W. H. Casebourne, Mr. Holmes.

For Kurrachee : Major and Mrs. G. Ovens, Lieut H. Flamstead Walters.

For Bangalore : Mr. J. Cook.

THE ESPLANADE BAND FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg to call the attention of those of your readers who are frequenters of the Esplanade Bandstand to the very small amount so far contributed to the above fund. The object of the fund must surely be known to all by this time, and the failure to send a contribution probably arises only from thoughtlessness. The amount which I have pleasure in handing you to-day was collected in a few minutes on Saturday evening from regular habitues of the the Bandstand, each of whom expressed pleasure in contributing to so excellent an object. Probably if gentlemen who make a rendezvous of the Bandstand would contribute one rupee each every six months, the amount resulting would be amply sufficient to defray the expenses of the Bands which provide such pleasant and profitable entertainment for all and sundry.—Yours, &c.,

AN HABITUE.

P. S.—Rs. 7 sent herewith collected from one lady and six gentlemen.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, JULY 9.

10 p.m.	79·3

SUNDAY, JULY 10.

6 a.m.	77·5
10 a.m.	81·3
2 p.m.	83·8
4 p.m.	83·9

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 23.

ARTHUR SHREWSBURY : A NOTTS ENTHUSIAST.

ON Monday Arthur Shrewsbury, the most scientific batsman of this or any other age, a man who adorns the ranks of English professional cricketers, and who is respected alike by all who have the honour of his acquaintance for his skill and straightforward conduct, will be anxiously contemplating the prospects of his benefit match. Shrewsbury was born at New Lenton, near Nottingham, on the 11th of April, 1856, and first assisted his county in a representative match against Derbyshire in 1875. At the outset I draw attention to these dates to point out the fact that although Shrewsbury is only just over 37, he is the oldest playing member in the Notts eleven, and is fully entitled to a handsome honorarium for the unparalleled feats he has performed for Notts. It may be thought that my words are extravagant, but I have no intention of withdrawing them. Shrewsbury has for years been the mainstay of Notts, and if anyone is inclined to shrug his shoulders and doubt this assertion, I would refer him to the record of Notts in 1888, when they were deprived of the assistance of this incomparable batsman. Shrewsbury, it will be remembered, passed our English summer in the Colonies, piloting and engineering an English Rugby football team. Deprived of his aid Notts held a lower place in the table of merit among the first class counties than they had done for years. Their record was but three wins against six losses and five drawn games. When Shrewsbury returned in the autumn of 1888, he was good enough to say that the position Notts occupied did not indicate her real merit or what she was capable of doing. His words were full of meaning and truth, for in 1889 Notts won nine matches out of 14, and were bracketted first with Lancashire and Surrey ; in 1890 and 1891 they secured 5 victories out of the same 14 in each season; and in 1892 they triumphed in 10 out of 16 first class engagements, which for the first time included home and home engagements with Somerset. I could advance many other facts to show how invaluable Shrewsbury has been to his county. But I hardly think they are called for. Yet I will adduce just one circumstance to indicate his thorough loyalty even in the face of an adequate want of appreciation by those who ought to value his services most. At the close of one season, when the premiership among the shires was not accorded to Notts, Shrewsbury rushed into print to expound what he termed "a rational method for arriving at the order of merit of the leading counties." Shrewsbury pointed out that during the season Notts had scored 5,285 runs for 191 wickets, giving an average of 27·67, while her opponents had made but 4,360 for 252 wickets, or an average of 17·30 per wicket. By deducting 17·30 from 27·67, Shrewsbury found what he termed a "balance to the good" of 10·37. Only three other counties had balances to the good, namely Surrey 9·51, Lancashire 3·42, and Yorkshire 3·07. The five other counties had balances to the bad. Not many professional cricketers have either the loyalty or the education to pose as a cricket controversialist in this way. And so I repeat all honour to Shrewsbury.

HIS DEBUT AND ENTRANCE INTO COUNTY CRICKET.

But let me tell you something concerning this Shrewsbury, whose surname has been a household word in England, Australia, and America for many years back. As I have said, Shrewsbury is a native of Nottingham, and his father and brother William for many years kept the Queen's Hotel in that town. This is situate at the entrance to Queen's Walk - a beautiful boulevard, almost a mile long, and flanked on each side by a broad strip of grass, and rendered beautiful in summer by the verdure of an avenue of trees. To the right and left of Queen's Walk are two public cricket grounds, and on the first of these commonly called the Meadows Cricket Ground, Shrewsbury laid the foundations of his success. There was in those days a club rejoicing in the title of the Meadow Willow, and three brothers, Joseph, William, and Arthur Shrewsbury, were all playing members. The last-named was assiduous in his attendance at practice, and impressed good judges so much that he was asked to play for the Colts against the County eleven on April 14 and 15, 1873, with the result that he scored 35, which, with the exception of Tom Bignall's 47, was the highest contribution on either side. Moreover, it was made against some of the best bowlers of the time. These were the days when the Notts people took a lively interest in the grand old game. No fewer than 10,000 people watched even this trial match, and Shrewsbury was presented with a prize bat. Although he was universally recognised as a coming cricketer, it was not until 1875 that this famous professional permanently found his way into the eleven. In consequence of the large number of really excellent professionals in Notts, it has always been difficult to gain a place in the county team. However, Shrewsbury has remained, and probably has an unequalled record in county cricket.

SHREWSBURY'S SCORES : SOME WONDERFUL FEATS.

It was in 1875 that Shrewsbury achieved the distinction of scoring his first "century" for Notts. The contest was the first meeting that season between Notts and Yorkshire, and the opening day was June 26—or seventeen years to a day, recockning by the calendar, next Monday, when Shrewsbury's benefit is due to commence. Richard Daft, whose "Kings of Cricket" now stare at one from every bookseller's window, and young Shrewsbury, opened the defence. Dapper Dicky Daft compiled 81, and Shrewsbury 118 before he was caught by George Pinder off one of the lightning expresses of Allan Hill. As I have said before, these were the days when the Notts people did expend enthusiasm on the game. They presented Shrewsbury with £14 10s., and with this he purchased a handsome gold watch. Including this initial hundred Shrewsbury has scored no fewer than twenty-five three-figure innings for Notts, reckoning up to the close of the Lancashire match last Saturday. Shrewsbury's weakness has always been the Sussex bowling. He has punished the attack of Sussex to the extent of 209, 101. 135, 104, 267, 165, and 164. Some years ago Walter Humphreys told me without a smile that one might as well bowl at a wall as against Shrewsbury. It would be just as disheartening. The Sussex eleven always love to see the retiring figure of "Father Mathew," as Shrewsbury has been dubbed, owing to his extremely temperate habits. Beyond Sussex, Shrewsbury has scored four hundreds each against Middlesex and Gloucester, three against Lancashire, two each against Yorkshire, Surrey, and Kent, and one against Derbyshire. In ten innings has Shrewsbury rattled up more than 200, and seven of these mammoth compilations have been for Notts—a record which is quite unequalled in county cricket, even by the Leviathan, Gilbert Grace, the most prolific run-getter the world has ever known. Shrewsbury's seven innings of 200 and upwards have been 207 against Surrey (Aug. 1882), 209 against Sussex (June, 1884), 224 not out against Middlesex (July, 1885), 227 not out against Gloucestershire (June, 1886), 267 against Middlesex (Aug., 1887), 267 against Sussex (May, 1890), and 212 against Middlesex (June, 1892). For years Shrewsbury was the only batsman who had ever climbed up to the giddy height of the 200 mark for Notts, but in 1887 Gunn experimented on Sussex to the extent of 205 not out, and robbed "Arthur" of his unique distinction. The remaining three "double centuries" by Shrewsbury have been his 236 for Non-Smokers v. Smokers, at Melbourne, in March, 1887, 232 for England v. Victoria at Melbourne, in December, 1887, and 206 for England against the six Australian team, at Sydney, in March, 1888. In all, my friend, Shrewsbury (and I am proud to call him my friend)has since his debut amassed no fewer than 39 three-figure innings—varying from the bare 100 to 267—his highest. But once in a first-class match has Shrewsbury failed to score in either innings, and that was at Sydney, in February, 1887. It was the first time in his life, and he hopes it will be the last, although such an extraordinary event was not lost upon the public. Charles Turner bowled in wonderful form, and in each innings upset Shrewsbury's stumps before he could notch even a single. A Colonial admirer presented the Notts crack with a pair of miniature gold spectacles, suitable to wear on a watch chain. I think I have said sufficient to prove that Shrewsbury is one of the most scientific scorers who ever lived, and that he has been the mainstay of the Notts eleven for a number of years will, I think, hardly be disputed. He is a very smart fielder at point, although years ago he was almost equally brilliant in the long field. Shrewsbury never had any aspiration to shine in the wearing-tearing line of a bowler. Only once has he been "put on" in a first-class match, and that was at the Oval in 1884, when Murdoch's Australian team had been batting all day for 363, with only two wickets down. He managed to send down three overs for two maidens and as many runs. That occurred towards the end of the first day's play. This match will ever be memorable to Englishmen, not because Shrewsbury tried his hand with the red globule of compressed leather, but because every man on the English side did so. It was actually left to the Hon. Alfred Lyttleton, the famous wicket-keeper, to finish off the innings, for he doffed the gloves, and in twelve overs secured four wickets for nineteen runs. Underhand "slows" require playing even yet.

HIS SHARE IN CRICKET RECORDS.

Shrewsbury has a share in four records at the game of cricket. The total of the Non-Smokers against the Smokers at Melbourne in March, 1887, was 803 for nine wickets—the odd wicket being accounted for by the absence of Barnes. This is the largest aggregate on record for a single innings in any first-class match, and towards this Arthur Shrewsbury contributed no fewer than 236, which included as many as forty 4's. Shrewsbury and Gunn in May, 1890, put together 398 for the second wicket of Notts against Sussex—which takes rank as the most productive partnership in a first-class match. No cricketer has ever scored seven innings of upwards of 200 for his county, and no professional has equalled the Notts man's achievement for the Players against the Gentlemen in 1892. At Lords he scored ninety-eight, and at the Oval he carried his bat through the first innings of the Players for 151 not out—which is the highest number of runs any professional has ever scored in these representative contests.

HIS MOST BRILLIANT SEASON.

Shrewsbury's most brilliant season was in 1887. During that summer he scored 1,653 runs for 21 completed innings, which gave him the magnificent average of 78·15. This deserves something more than a mere passing notice. Never did he play such a succession of wonderful innings for Notts. Against Surrey he scored 17, 5, 41, and 5 ; against Middlesex, 119 and 267 ; against Yorkshire, 81, 75, 3 ; against Lancashire, 130, 27, 17 ; against Kent, 24, 74 not out, 9, and 53 ; against Sussex, 101 and 135 ; and against Gloucester, 86 and 119 not out, to say nothing of 96 against Warwickshire. In addition to this Shrewsbury hit up 152 for England against the Marylebone Club, and for the Players against the Gentlemen at Lords he subscribed 111—which was his third consecutive score of over 100 at Lords in one season. This is another achievement without parallell. In strictly county contests of the first importance Shrewsbury played 20 innings for Notts and enjoyed an aggregate of 1,388 runs. His average was 77·2, which has only been surpassed by by Mr. Gilbert Grace, who averaged 84 in 1874 and 80 in 1876. A little arithmetic will show that Shrewsbury, in nine innings at Trent Bridge in 1887 averaged slightly over 100 runs for every time he went to the wickets. And yet this great cricketing county actually allowed this hero of the bat to depart for Australia in the autumn without awarding him the slightest acknowledgment. Was that due to the fact that early in the year he had refused the invitation of the committee to succeed Alfred Shaw in the captaincy of the eleven.

A TARDY TESTIMONIAL.

It will be remembered that Shrewsbury did not return to England at the close of the Australian cricket season. To the consternation of the supporters of Notts, Shrewsbury remained in Australasia to manage a team of 19 Rugby football players which were chosen and sent out to the Colonies to play a series of matches under Rugby rules and also under the peculiar Victorian regulations. Mr. A. E. Stoddart, Shrewsbury, and Lillywhite met the team in New Zealand and accompanied them throughout the tour. It was during Shrewsbury's absence that George Royle, an old Notts amateur, who had played for the county conceived the idea of raising a subscription to Shrewsbury. He fixed a uniform donation of five shillings, and some 408 people responded to his invitation, which, of course, produced but £102. Of this amount £72 was handed to Shrewsbury on his return in the winter of 1888 together with a magnificently hand painted address which took the form of a folio book, and to which were attached the names of all the donors. The presentation was a public ceremony—much against Shrewsbury's wish. Lord Belper who handed the purse and the address to Shrewsbury has himself been a cricketer. He played for Harrow against Eton. He extolled Shrewsbury's skill and above all his straightforward and thoroughly honest character. Of course, all this was nice, and, no doubt, gratifying to Shrewsbury, but it was a tardy recognition, and not even then an official movement—started and fulfilled by the Notts Committee, as it ought to have been.

SHREWSBURY AS A MAN AND A CRICKETER.

Shrewsbury is the very essence of correctness both in the field and off. Lord Belper did not praise him one jot too highly. He invariably bats in the same stylish, finished, and particularly correct fashion. Ever since he was a boy he has been most constant in his practice and most careful in his habits. He never smokes and rarely imbibes even a glass of wine. His great scores are entirely due to the stolidity of his defence, his inexhaustible patience, and his never-failing confidence in his own abilities. No bowler has ever struck terror into the heart of Shrewsbury, and no umpire has ever seriously annoyed him. He believes in taking averages of umpires' decisions. Shrewsbury once told me that he thought it foolish to lose one's temper with an umpire. If perchance an umpire gave him out unjustly, wrongly, he reflected that ere long he was sure to give him in when he was out, and so, to use a homely but happy phrase, he was always content to take the fat with the lean. He watches the ball closer than a detective on the track of a thief, and his strokes are as varied as the shapes and forms provided by a kaleidoscope. He plays with the straightest bat in the world, and if he is not the beau ideal of a cricketer from a spectators's point of view, it must be remembered that he is simply invaluable to his side. He can nearly always be relied upon to make runs. He is no time-server or place-seeker. He is painfully modest, scrupulously honest, and above all even-tempered. With constant regularity he greets one with the same pleasant smile. Dame Fortune he has not been too lavish in her rewards. It is an open secret that Shaw, Shrewsbury, and Lillywhite have lost money over the Australian teams which they have selected and despatched to the Colonies. In adition, Shrewsbury has not been lucky in other speculations. He has, however, an excellent business, and it is mainly to his ability and energy that Shaw and Shrewsbury have such a name as cricket outfitters. It has been a great gift from Providence to Shaw and Shrewsbury that the willow tree will not grow on Australian soil. I have seen vast cases of hundreds of bats and hundreds of grosses of cricket balls packed at Shaw and Shrewsbury's works and labelled ready for exportation to the Antipodes. In every sense of the word, Shrewsbury deserves well of the cricketing world, and it is hoped that he will receive a really substantial sum as the net proceeds of his benefit next week.

MR. FELBERMANN, who is honorary secretary of the Hungarian Association of Benevolence, writes : At a moment when the public mind is so deeply interested in the Royal marriage the following facts, which are not generally known, relating to the Duke of Teck's origin, may prove of interest to your readers. The Duke of Teck, on his mother's side, is directly descended from the illustrious Hungarian dynasty, the Kings of Arpad, the oldest in Europe. On his father's side he is connected with almost every Court in Europe, Princess Marie Dorothea, the eldest sister of the Duke's father, Prince Alexander von Wurtemburg, having been married to the Archduke Joseph, last Palatine of Hungary, brother of the Emperor Francis, became mother of the Queen of the Belgians, the present Archduke Joseph, the Commander-in-Chief of the Hungarian Army, who it is well known takes a keen interest in the gipsies, and of the Archduchess Elizabeth, the mother of Archduke Frederic and the Queen Regent of Spain. The other sisters of the Duke's father were Princess Paulina, who married her first cousin, William I. of Wurtemburg, Princess Amelia, who married the reigning Duke of Saxe-Altenburg, and Princess Elizabeth, who married the Margrave of Baden, a title which has now become merged into that of Grand Duke. The Duke's grandfather's sister married the Emperor Paul of Russia, and another sister was the first wife of the Emperor Francis.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ordinary monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal Office yester afternoon. Mr. Grattan Geary was called to the chair and there were also present :—Messrs. Anandrao Narayen Vasudeo, Ardasir Dadabhai Mody, Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel S. O'B. Banks, Messrs. Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, C. H. Byrne, E. B. Carroll, Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, J. P. Cornforth, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Cowasji Pestonji, Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, A. Dominick D'Monte, Messrs. Dinsha Edulji Wacha, Fardunji Nasarwanji Bisni, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Messrs. Framji Dorabji Divecha, W. R. Hamilton, Hasambhai Visram, Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtula, Jagmohandas Vandrawandas, Jamsedji Kharsedji Kama, Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, Karsandas Chubildas, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadia, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Messrs. G. Lund, Meherjibhai Rastamji Setna, Moreshwar Gopal Deshmukh, Nanabhai Naoroji Katrak, Nanu Narayen Kothare, Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, Rahimtula Mahomed Sayani, G. W. Roughton, Sundernath D. Khote, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Vandrawandas Purshotumdas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, and Captain W. P. Walshe.

RESIGNATION OF MR. KIRKHAM.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji moved that Government Resolution No. 1937, General Department, dated 6th June, 1893, stating that H. E. the Governor was pleased to appoint Mr. S. Rebsch, Assoc. M. Inst. C. E., to be a member of the Corporation, as Mr. T. B. Kirkham, had resigned, be recorded, and it should also be recorded that "the Corporation take this opportunity of expressing its high sense of the valuable services rendered by Mr. Kirkham to the city as a member of the Corporation and of the Town Council, and especially of the zeal and ability with which he has discharged the duty laid upon him by the Government in transferring the primary schools to the Corporation." In support of the latter part of his motion Dr. Cowasji said that Mr. Kirkham's services to the Corporation with regard to educational questions were well known to the members, and they would certainly regret to lose the services of such an able Councillor. Mr. Kirkham showed his ability in discussing questions of great importance that cropped up ; and he argued the questions of primary education and Joint Schools Committee of which he had vast experience. A note of such valuable services should be made on the Corporation's record.

The Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhai Visram seconded the proposition.

Mr. Wacha objected to such a proposition. He said it was unprecedented to record the valuable services of a member. They should simply record the letter. If Mr. Kirkham had remained on the Corporation for a longer time he would have done some services. but he did not know of any special services rendered by Mr. Kirkham, which required to be specially mentioned. On general grounds and on the ground of principle he did not think such a resolution should be passed. Mr. Wacha, therefore, moved as an amendment that the letter from the Government be simply recorded.

In seconding the amendment Mr. Setalvad observed that it was not the resignation of Mr. Kirkham that they were considering, but it was the letter from the Government that was before them. Besides he thought there was no precedent for recording such a resolution.

Dr. Cowasji : We have done many a time before.

Mr. Carroll said that on previous occasions they had recorded their sense of the valuable services of various members of the Corporation and the Standing Committee. Different members on the Corporation had given valuable services to the city with regard to different subjects. Some took up a particular line and devoted their energy to it.

Mr. Wacha : Will you recount his valuable services ?

Mr. Carroll replied that Mr. Kirkham's services with regard to primary education were special and valuable, and every member would admit it. No member had done so much as Mr. Kirkham with regard to the Joint Schools' Committee question.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, in reply, referred to the instances of Mr. Ragunath Khote and Mr. Dosabhoy Framji, a note of whose services was made on the Corporation's minutes. He thought it right and fair to pass such a motion as he proposed. Mr. Kirkham had done his work so well on the Corporation that their sense of his services should be recorded by the Corporation.

The amendment being put to the meeting was carried by 16 votes against 10.

MR. DHARAMSI'S ABSENCE.

The next business before the Corporation was a letter from Mr. Abdulla M. Dharamsi, stating that he was proceeding on a tour round the world and would be absent from Bombay for about seven months, and requesting that the Corporation would be pleased to accord its sanction to his absence from the meetings of the Corporation until his return to Bombay, which would be about the month of November next.

The Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram moved for the necessary sanction of seven months, observing that in a private letter to him Mr. Dharamsi had written that he would remain out of Bombay for eight months, and he would probably return about the month of December next. Mr. Fazulbhoy was ready therefore to make alteration in the motion to the effect that sanction should be given for eigth months, if there was no objection.

Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtulla seconded the motion.

Dr. Viegas moved an amendment that the Corporation should accord its sanction to Mr. Dharamsi's absence from the Corporation meetings for eight months.

Mr. Javerilal seconded the amendment.

Mr. Sayani remarked that Mr. Dharamsi had done some services to the Corporation, and it would be better if he enjoyed his holiday. But as the question before the meeting was that of according sanction to Mr. Dharamsi's request they should not grant more time than requested. If Mr. Dharamsi wanted more time he would make another application, and Mr. Sayani for one would be very glad to support it. The amendment of Dr. Viegas, he submitted, was out of order.

The President ruled the amendment out of order.

The original resolution then being put to the meeting was carried.

COST OF STEAM PUMPING ENGINES AND AUTOMATIC FLUSHERS.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji moved that as recommended by the Standing Committee, sanction should be given to the sum of Rs. 5,000 for the purchase of one of Merryweather's small size "Valliant" steam pumping engines and Rs. 243, the estimated monthly charge for working and maintaining the engine. The amount to be met from the surplus of about Rs. 4½ lakhs which had accrued since the publication of the revised estimates for 1892-93, and sanction should also be given to the payment of Rs. 1,000, from the same grant, for the purchase of eleven automatic flushers to be erected in certain districts for the purpose of flushing gullies and sewers."

Mr. E. B. Carroll seconded the motion.

Dr. Cowasji Pestonji moved as an amendment that instead of purchasing a steam-engine for flushing gullies, the Corporation should sanction the purchase of fifty automatic flushers, and that they should be made to work intermittently four hours a day.

Mr. K. N. Wadia seconded the amendment.

Mr. Wacha pointed out that engines of Messrs. Shand and Mason and Co. would throw water to a greater height—about 120 feet—and might be landed in Bombay for about Rs. 3,000.

The Commissioner replied that the diameter of the jets of the proposed engines was two inches and a half, whilst those engines alluded to by Mr. Wacha had a jet of one inch diameter. In addition to the charges, Rs. 5,000 also included the cost of fitting.

Dr. Cowasji Pestonji withdrew his amendment, and the original proposition being put to vote was carried.

THE LOVE GROVE PUMPING ENGINES.

AN ATTACK UPON THE COMMISSIONER.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee moved the confirmation of the resolution of the Standing Committee No. 3042, dated 28th June, 1893, as under :—"That letter No. 5616, dated 19th instant, from the Commissioner, be forwarded to the Corporation with a recommendation that sanction be given to the excess of Rs. 11,097-11-4, on account of the cost of erection, &c., of the new boilers, engines, and pumps at the Love Grove Pumping Station and Rs. 9,850 for the cost (*a*) of an economizer, (*b*) a penstock to the catch-pit, and (*c*) rails from the old boiler house to the new one. The total sum, Rs. 20,948, to be included in the loan for the purchase, erection, &c., of the new boilers, engines, and pumps at Love Grove."

Dr. Hormusjee said it would be in the recollection of the Corporation that they had sanctioned an amount of Rs. 4,08,000 for the purpose of erecting new engines and boilers at Love Grove Pumping Station. Since then revised estimates had been prepared by the Drainage Engineer, and it was found that an excess of Rs. 11,000 had occurred. The Standing Committee had fully considered the revised estimates and recommended they should be passed.

Mr. Hasambhoy Visram seconded the motion.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula pointed out that the sum of Rs. 40,000 had been sanctioned to cover loss on exchange in the purchase of the engines. Exchange was put down by the Commissioner at 1s. 2½d., but it had always ruled higher. He wanted to know whether the saving on exchange had also been swallowed up in addition to the amount now asked for. The excesses were heavy and ought to be satisfactorily explained.

The Municipal Commissioner said no one was more sorry than himself that he had to ask for the excess. They would agree with him that he did not ask the Corporation to sanction excesses because of the pleasurable excitement he obtained by the operation, for he usually got roughly hauled over the coals on such occasions. Fortunately, however, his cuticle was pretty tough and he did not suffer much. He did not think it was possible for him to foresee the whole of the excess which had occurred. Possibly it was open to him to have estimated much higher originally owing to the critical character of the work. The work had been extremely critical as he presumed the installation of great masses of machinery always was. For instance, they had for a period of forty-eight hours to shut the whole of the sewage off from Love Grove and throw it into Back Bay and the Harbour. He did not make the fact public at the time, as no doubt if he had, he would have had to deal with a considerable amount of criticism both from the Press and the public. During that forty-eight hours the operations cost the Engineers and himself a very great amount of anxiety, and Mr. Murzban and Mr. James were present at the pumping station both day and night. That work accounted for a very considerable amount of the excess. The dams raised at Love Grove to stop the flow of sewage, from time to time gave way and the old engines broke down and a great amount of extra expense was thus incurred, and that was one of the main causes of the excess. What he wished to submit to the Corporation was that the work was of an extremely difficult and critical character, and it was almost impossible at the outset to foresee the full scope of it. He did not think any further explanation was necessary. They had now one of the finest sewage pumping installation in the world, and he believed he would not have again to come forward on account of further excesses.

Mr. Wacha: Query?

The Commissioner: Of coure it was impossible to say anything for certain, but that was his belief. The previous night the sewage was now down to five feet, whereas with the old engines it never got below 14 or 15 feet.

Dr. Bhalchandra said they, as members of the Corporation, had to do their duty, whether pleasant or not. He considered the Commissioner's explanation to some extent satisfactory, but there were some parts of it very lame. He said that such excesses were too frequently occurring, and quoted several cases one in which the Corporation expressed its dissatisfaction and forwarded the resolution to the Commissioner. He therefore moved as an amendment: "The Corporation desires to put on record its regret that the excess could not have been foreseen, and that the Corporation should send a copy of the resolution to the Municipal Commissioner."

The Municipal Commissioner: That is two cases in ten years.

Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik seconded the amendment, and in doing so said there seemed to be a fatality about the Love Grove Pumping Station. He asked what Government would say if they found such heavy excesses to the estimates made by their engineers? He considered some such resolution as that proposed by Dr. Bhalchandra was necessary.

Mr. D. E. Wacha said the excuses of the Commissioner for the excesses were very lame indeed. No satisfactory account had been given with regard to the question of exchange, and at present they were groping in the dark. The Commissioner had placed no details whatever before them. He called attention to the fact that the charges for the carting of the machinery were in the revised estimates. That item he contended, ought to have been foreseen, as well as the one for the erection of the engines which was also in the revised estimates. The cost of carting was represented to be Rs. 2,600. He refused to believe, in the absence of details, that any such expenditure could have been incurred for carting. The charge was exorbitant, and it appeared to him that the Corporation has been "diddled." All the items were very vague, and he submitted that the Corporation ought to insist upon every financial particular before they passed the amount. He, therefore, proposed as an amendment that the matter should be postponed until the next meeting of the Corporation, and that the Municipal Commissioner should be requested to furnish meanwhile particulars of the contingent expenditure.

Mr. Sundernath Khote seconded the amendment.

The Municipal Commissioner again addressed the meeting, and said that the details of the amounts asked for by Mr. Wacha had already been before the Standing Committee, and if they had done their duty, and he had no doubt they had done so, there was now no necessity for the Corporation to go through them again. He knew enough of Mr. Wacha to say that any proposition he (the Commissioner) might make to the Corporation would speedily be denounced by Mr. Wacha both in the Corporation and in the newspaper which he conducted with so much force, if not ability.

Mr. Wacha: This is a matter the Commissioner cannot refer to.

The Commissioner: Am I in order, Mr. President

The President: Yes, you are in order.

Mr. Wacha: He is not in order in referring to anything I do outside the Corporation. I say he is not in order even if you, Mr. President, rule he is.

The President: Sit down, Mr. Wacha, and do not interrupt the speaker.

The Commissioner: I am perfectly in order. Every proposition I bring before the Corporation is pounced upon and denounced by Mr. Wacha. He may abuse me and the Standing Committee for not being in possession of the facts, but *ex hypothesi* Mr. Wacha is also in the dark, and therefore, he is unable to say that the charges are exorbitant.

Mr. Wacha: You are throwing dust in the eyes of the Corporation.

The Commissioner: Successfully or unsuccessfully?

Mr. Wacha: Unsuccessfully.

The Commissioner: Then I am not throwing dust in the eyes of the Corporation, you may say I am trying to throw dust in the eyes of the Corporation.

As it was considerably past five o'clock the debate was adjourned at this stage on the motion of Mr. Setalvad until the next meeting of the Corporation which takes place on Monday next.

SIMULTANEOUS EXAMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I must really thank "Pen" for sacrificing his "time" and acting against his "inclination" in trying "to restore peace of mind" to poor me a total stranger to him. Such heroic examples of Christian charity, and such promptness to mitigate the sufferings of others are rarely to be met with in these matter-of-fact days, and when a chance instance occurs, it would be highly ungracious in the person towards whom such an act is directed to let it pass unnoticed. I wish, Sir, I had the pleasant task (as the Hon. Member for Central Finsbury said) to dwell at length on this admirable quality in "Pen," but having regard to your readers you are sure to grudge me your valuable space for such a task, and so I revert reluctantly to the original question.

It is acknowledged by all, who are open to reason, that at least fifty years must elapse, before even the semblance of the Simultaneous Examinations can take place. Government see this, but at the same time they are desirous that deserving natives be given certain high posts. To effect this in the best possible way, certain schemes are propounded, or "hatched" (if "Pen" likes that word better), whose results are anticipated with a prophet's precision by your correspondent. Now "Pen" says, where is the harm if instead of entering the Higher Service through the Provincial Scheme, the number of posts reserved for the Natives be given according to the results of competitive examinations in India, fixing a certain percentage of appointments every year. But the number of places would be necessarily limited, and therefore would be soon finished and it might happen that the examination in India might be discontinued even for years, until vacancies occur in the appointments reserved for Natives. The Native harpies would be satisfied for a time, but as soon as the examination is discontinued, out would they come, accusing Government of certain State changes. Enthusiastic meetings would be called, resolutions for further encroachment would be made and carried *nem. con.* (what a knack these meetings have in doing business) and the much prostituted form "we in public meeting assembled, &c.," would be put in force. Then people would come forward again with "fair compromises," and one cannot say to what extent this would be carried. Has "Pen" got any remedy for this?

I further ask your correspondent to see whether the very reasons he urges against the Provincial Scheme would do against the examination in India or not?

As for the "Sudras," I simply used the word to denote "low class Hindoos" in order to avoid a frequent use of the latter expression. I am glad I have given some amusement to your correspondent by the account I gave of the "Brahmins and the Sudras."—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, July 10. A.

TO CURE SKIN DISEASES.—Sulpholine Lotions quickly drives away Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches Redness, Eczema, Acne, Disfigurements, Roughness and Scurf, &c., leaving a clear, spotless Skin and beautiful Complexion. Sulpholine is a necessity for the Skin, especially in hot climates. Made in London. Sold everywhere in one Shilling Bottles.

THE SAVANTWADI WATER-WORKS.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SAVANTWADI, JULY 6.

THE opening of the Savantwadi Water-Works took place this morning, in the durbar hall of the Sir Desai's Palace, at Savantwadi, which was prettily decorated with arches, flags, and bunting. Invitations, numbering about a hundred and fifty, were issued to Mehmans, Sirdars, officials, and other gentlemen of the place. Among those invited and present were the following: Sirdar Shriram Savant Rao Saheb, with his nephew Shivajirao Raje Ghatge, Dr. Dalgado, Medical Officer; Rao Bahadur Sakharam Baji Bowdekar, State Karbhari; Rao Bahadur Anant Ramchandra Lotlikar, Judicial Assistant; Rao Saheb M. G. Wagle, Mamlatdar of Dindori; Rao Saheb Kashikar, Nyayadhish; the Head Master of the High School; the State Educational Inspector; the City Magistrate; and several others.

Colonel Nutt, the popular Political Superintendent, arrived exactly at 8 a.m., in his political uniform. His arrival was announced by the presentation of arms by a guard of the Savantwadi local corps, which was drawn up in front of the palace, under the command of Subhedar Shaik Mahomed. He was met at the door by Rao Saheb, Sir Desai's cousin, and the State Karbhari, and was conducted to the dais. He took his seat on a sofa covered with golden cloth, the Rao Saheb sitting to his left hand.

The State Karbhari opened the proceedings by reading the following address:—

Colonel Nutt and Gentlemen,—You all know that on the 10th December, 1890, we inaugurated a very interesting ceremony, the laying of the foundation-stone of the Service Reservoir by Mrs. Phillips. We now assemble here to-day for the purpose of a still more important and pleasing ceremony, the opening of the Savantvadi Water-Works. In my address on the former occasion I dwelt at some length on the scarcity and impurity of the drinking water of some of the wells in the town and the necessity of bringing pure and wholesome water to supply the wants of the inhabitants. A repetition is therefore unnecessary, but a brief description of the main features of the project, which has now neared its completion will not be uninteresting. I will, therefore, begin from the source of the supply. The intake is at Kesari, a village about nine miles east of the town on an elevation of 300 feet above its average level. The supply is drawn principally from two perennial springs and a channel fed by a group of minor springs. The water-bearing formations consists of strata of laterite superposed over impervious basalt. The springs may, therefore, be safely depended upon as reliable and never failing. In the rains water in the channel turns red and becomes heavily laden with silt. The monsoon supply is therefore drawn only from the two main springs, the discharge from which is largely in excess of the estimated quantity, viz., 100,000 gallons per day, or 10 gallons per head of population of 9,500 persons. It has also been arranged to take advantage of an undergound source, which yields a pretty good discharge, but on account of the appearance of some flocculent matter in its connection with the head cistern has been held in abeyance. It is hoped that the spring and channel water will be adequate for the dry weather supply. The quality of the water has been pronounced excellent, the result of its chemical analysis having been found very satisfactory. The head works consist simply of the impounding of the two springs by means of puddle walls, a regulating weir with moveable shutters built across the channel to raise its water to the requisite level, and a head cistern with five sluices—three as inlets, one as outlet, and one for scour. No setting tanks nor filter chambers have been found necessary. The water is conveyed simply by gravitation through 4-in. iron pipes running over summits of hills and depressions of valleys. To ensure a free and unobstructed flow in the pipe the summits have been furnished with air-escapes, viz., self-acting air-valves and air-cocks. three regulating sluices have been provided along the main line at suitable intervals and one scouring sluice at the lowest point midway between the head cistern and the service reservoir. There are four important crossings of nullas and rivers which exhibit considerable engineering skill. To regulate pressure for town service a service reservoir has been built about half-a-mile from the town on the top of a hillock, about 90 feet above its average level. It has been designed to hold 270,000 gallons or three-days' supply. A diversion pipe has also been provided to permit of repairs to the reservoir, if any be required, and at the same time prevent interference with the town-supply. Water is distributed in the town by means of suitable iron pipes. Sixty stand pipes will put up with double taps and a screw connection for a hose. The latter appliance will be most useful in case of fires. The hose when attached will throw up a jet of water to the height of about forty feet. The project was designed by the eminent engineer, Mr. Whiting, M.A., M.I.C.E., and it has been carried out under his able superintendence. Contracts for the supply and laying of pipes were given to Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas and Ruttonji Bezonji and Co., of Bombay, respectively. The latter has also built the service reservoir, and both the firms have done their best to do the works satisfactorily. The works would have been completed last year, but for some unfortunate misfits of turned and bored end pipes ordered by Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas from England. The defect was, however, subsequently remedied, and the work recommenced last cold season. The distance between Kesari and Vadi and the distribution in the town over a very uneven surface retarded their speedy progress, but the exertions of the officers concerned, the last of whom is Mr. A. L. Chandra, B.E., have brought them to this stage this day. The service reservoir is full and the principal mains in the town are running. It is hoped that these works though on a comparatively small scale and carried out at a moderate cost, which is not likely to exceed very much the estimated sum of Rs. 88,000, will remove the long-felt want of the inhabitants, especially in the hottest part of the year. The works were initiated by Colonel Phillips. However, the entire burden of carrying them out fell upon you, Colonel Nutt. Your interest in the scheme was so great that you bestowed careful attention on it, visited the head works several times, and acquainted yourself with the details even to the fixing of sites for stand-pipes, your deep interest in the welfare of the people entrusted to your care entitles you to their gratitude. You had even arranged the performance of the opening ceremony by his Excellency Lord Harris, Governor of Bombay. We would have been exceedingly glad to welcome his Excellency to inaugurate such a pleasing ceremony, but circumstances have prevented his Excellency from favouring us with a visit. I now, therefore, on behalf of the durbar request you, Colonel Saheb to proceed to open the works on behalf of his Excellency.

Colonel Nutt then rose amidst loud cheers and made an able and interesting speech, which ran as follows:—

Shriram Savant, Sirdars, and Gentlemen,—I wish as you say it had been possible for his Excellency the Governor to have been present here to-day, for you are all aware, it was his kind intention to honour Savantwadi with a visit and open these water-works, but as we have had to postpone the originally-fixed date, the season is now too advanced for Lord Harris to come, and he has asked me to perform the opening ceremony in his place. This I very gladly do, considering it a privilege to be in any way connected with so interesting and to Savantwadi residents so important a matter. I regret that the Raje Bahadur is not with us as I had hoped he might have been, but he informs me that his health prevents his return to Wadi at present. To my predecessor in office, Colonel A. M. Phillips, is due the entire credit of having originated the idea of supplying Savantwadi with water fresh from the Kesri springs—water which has been analysed by experts in Bombay and found to be exceedingly pure and good. I will read you what they say about it, as it is pleasant, especially for water-drinkers to know that what they are drinking is really wholesome. Doctor Collis Barry, Chemical Analyser to Government, in 1890, concludes an exhaustive report on the samples sent from the springs as follows: "All are good samples of potable water." And the Sanitary Commissioner, Dr. MacRury, when forwarding this report adds: "The above analysis indicates the purity of the water and its fitness for potable purposes." This you will admit, gentlemen, is eminently satisfactory. Colonel Phillips's proposals which were made in the interests of your good health, were fully approved and sanctioned by Government after consulting the Public Works Department, to whom our cordial acknowledgments are due for the very practical suggestions and valuable advice tendered by them at the outset, and on receipt of this sanction Colonel Phillips at once communicated with Mr. J. E. Whiting, late Chief Engineer to the Government of Bombay, who is well known as one of the greatest authorities on irrigational questions, and that gentleman soon put the whole plan in motion, resulting in what we see around us now. Mr. Whiting has had by no means an easy task to fulfil, but he has succeeded admirably after expending an amount of professional skill, time, trouble, and energy, worthy of his high reputation, and we must give him our very best thanks for all this. He has never spared himself, but has gone so far as to often give us the benefit of his advice outside the legitimate bounds of his obligations. He is not present here to receive in person this expression of our gratitude, having a most pressing engagement elsewhere to atttend to, but as he is a very modest-minded man, as most really clever men are, he will I dare say be equally pleased at being informed by letter of what we think of him and his doings. Whilst thus prominently bringing the names of Colonel Phillips and Mr. Whiting to your notice on this occasion, I must not forget to specially mention the State Karbhari Rao Bahadur Sakharam Baji Bowdekar, on whom has fallen much of what I may call the "tuzdi;" or worry which is inseparable from such an undertaking as this. His time has been much occupied in the works. He has been brought in close contact with all the engineers and others employed. He has had to keep a watchful eye on the accounts and check them, and he has assisted in a thousand ways, all engaged from the very commencement up to this time. I have been quite astonished during the last two years to see what almost professional ability he has displayed in dealing with the numerous points which have come up for discussion and disposal, and I should fail altogether in my duty if I did not tell you how much indebted we all are to the Rao Bahadur. I am glad to see that notwithstanding all his arduous work he looks quite fresh and full of vigour. Perhaps he has been anticipating this ceremony and drinking the pure water (which we are only now about to taste) from the Kesri springs the whole time! There are some others too who must be specially remembered now. Mr. Whiting informs me that Mr. Adhur Lal Chundra who was clerk of works in addition to being his personal assistant, has rendered him very able assistance and displayed great zeal. I must say I was much struck with his devotion to duty when I heard that he had put off his marriage in order to be able to complete his work here. Such conduct is most praiseworthy, and we thank Mr. Chundra heartily. Then there is Mr. Atmaram, our State Overseer in the Public Works Department, who acted for a time as clerk of works before Mr. Chundra's arrival. He merits our cordial acknowledgments for what he did during the time he was so engaged. There are also the contractors, Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas and Messrs. Ratanji Bezonji and Company, who deserve very favourable mention, for Mr. Whiting writes me that he considers the work done by them to be "very good" and the pipes "excellent." Well, gentlemen, as all the facts and figures in connection with these works have now been placed before you nothing remains for me to do but to carry out his Excellency the Governor's wish, repeated by the State Karbhari in his interesting speech, and declare on behalf of Lord Harris the "Savantwadi Water-Works" open, and in so doing let us all unite in hoping that by God's grace the provision of this plentiful supply of pure drinking water may result in an increase of health, happiness, and long life to all the people of this town. You will all doubtless have observed with pleasure that this 6th of July has been selected as an auspicious day for our opening ceremony, because to-day his Royal Highness Prince George Duke of York and Princess May are to be married in London, and when the cannon here boom forth the Royal salute it will sound in our ears as an echo of that Royal salute which is being fired there, and our hearts will go out towards them rejoicingly, wishing them all possible happiness in the extraordinarily interesting and momentous life which is before them.

The substance of this speech was translated into Marathi by the Agency clerk, Mr. Yeshwant Jiwaji Nabar. The whole assembly then proceeded to the fountain in front of the hall were Colonel Nutt declared the water-works formally opened. He then raised his hat and gave three hearty cheers for her Majesty the Queen-Empress and three more for his Excellency Lord Harris, and also three more for the Royal Pair whose marriage is to be celebrated in England to-day, the Band of the Savantwadi local corps playing the National Anthem. The State Karbhari also proposed three cheers to Colonel Nutt, which being done they all returned to their seats. The local corps fired a *feu-de-joie* and the ceremony terminated with the distribution of *pan-supari* and garlands, and the assembly dispersed. The town was splendidly decorated with arches and flags in honour of the royal wedding of his Royal Highness Prince George Duke of York and Princess May, and a salute of thirty-one guns was fired from the local corps battery at noon.

BELGAUM NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, JULY 4.

OUR heroes returned from Dharwar in two detachments. Those bound to put in an appearance on Monday returned by Sunday's mail, and the rest arrived on Monday, very crest-fallen did they return, no "See the conquering hero comes" could be sung in their honour, for grievous to relate in the four contests, billiards, golf, badminton, and cricket, cricket alone fell to their credit, and here, I believe, theirs was a very decisive victory. In golf Captain Haughton beat his opponent, and Mr. Johnston tied with his, but Mr. Lushington lost the triumph for Belgaum by being beaten in three holes. At badminton Mr. Holland and Mr. Lushington for Belgaum were beaten by Dharwar's champions, Mr. Wright and Mr. Anderson. The billiard match was a very good one—Belgaum, Captain Haughton and Mr. Atkinson (R.A.) against Dharwar, Mr. Cameron and Major Waller. The game was 250 up. The Dharwar sides beginning got away by a break of 30, and as Belgaum missed several they got behind by nearly 100, this they made up afterwards till the game was 246 all, and then fortune ceased to smile on Belgaum and finally Dharwar won just by 2. Captain Haughton and his partner played splendidly, though they had had a tiring day in the sun, golf had claimed Captain Haughton at a very early hour, and Mr. Atkinson was wearied out by his efforts at cricket. Still as the beating was a very small one, they had no need to be very crest-fallen. To-morrow the Cheshires are giving another big dance. Colonel Sheringham will be in Poona for the next three months, and the regiment will start on their march to Madras at the end of October.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR-GENERAL R. C. STEWART, C.B., Commanding the Burma District, has proceeded on sixty days' privilege leave.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL HOGG, Quartermaster-General, Bombay, proceeds on ninety days' privilege leave to England on the 14th instant. Colonel Carrington, Deputy Quartermaster-General will act for him.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the adoption of the following rules for the defence of soldiers charged with criminal offences and prosecuted by Government in Civil Courts:—(1) When soldiers are to be tried by a Civil Court (i. e.,) a Court which is not a Military Court, upon any criminal charge, the local military authorities (General Officers Commanding Districts) should consult the District Magistrate and arrange with him for the selection and remuneration of a pleader, advocate, or barrister as the importance and necessities of the case may require. (2) The fee to be paid to the pleader, advocate, or barrister must not exceed Rs. 100 per diem when the trial is before a High Court, and Rs. 50 per diem in all other cases.

(3) It is to be clearly understood that the local authorities are only to appoint a pleader in cases where they think it desirable, and are to fix the fee beforehand (subject to the maximum amounts stated above) at whatever sum may be reasonable with reference to the customary rates of the localities concerned. (4) The expenditure will be a military charge, and will be adjusted under Grant 14 of the budget estimates, minor head *Contingencies*.

THE PROPOSED CEYLON SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY.

THE proposition to connect Ceylon with Southern India by rail, writes the "Times of Ceylon" is by no means a new one, as from time to time it has formed the subject of discussion for many years past. The only suggestion that appears to have any novelty about it lies in its construction being undertaken by a firm of contractors who desire to obtain liberal concession for the purpose from the Government of India and Ceylon, including in their scheme the northern Ceylon railway now in course of survey. Sir Arthur Havelock is said to have looked somewhat askance at the proposition as savouring too much of the "annexation by India" question. For our own part, we are inclined to look upon the project from just the opposite point of view; it would be Ceylon which would annex a vast proportion of the trade of Southern India, now finding an outlet at Madras. Shipments, imports as well as exports, must find their port at Madras or at some of the smaller and inconvenient ports on the Malabar and Coromandel coasts, but produce can be brought to Colombo for transhipment to all parts of the world. Direct communication by rail could not fail to command the traffic of nearly the whole of Southern India, and at Colombo shippers would find ready to hand means of communication to all known parts of the world. The question of gauge, of course, crops up once more in this connection, but is very greatly simplified by the suggestion that the proposed line should be distinct from the present Ceylon system, and be entirely constructed on the South of India Company guage, which is the metre one. At present the principal difficulty appears to lie in the want of correct information about Adam's Bridge, and until that is obtained and proved to be satisfactory, nothing can be done except to signify our general approval of the scheme as likely to prove advantageous both to Ceylon and Southern India.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE latest reports of the Meteorological Department show that the remarkably steady and extensive monsoon conditions which existed at the close of last week have continued uninterruptedly. A strong and steady monsoon current is blowing across the peninsula, and giving general though moderate rain to the peninsula and the central parts of the country, while the south-easterly and easterly winds, which form the current from the Bay in Northern India, extend without interruption from Bengal to Peshawar, Dera Ismail Khan and Multan. With these steady monsoon winds it is not remarkable that the rainfall is almost everywhere good. The only important exceptions are Burma and Malabar. The Bay monsoon appears to still more or less avoid Burma, and in Lower Burma the rainfall up to date is from eight to fourteen inches behind the average. On the Malabar Coast a similar condition is observable, and the rainfall received since the first of June is twelve inches behindhand at Karwar and five inches at Cochin. In all other parts of India the rainfall has been up to or above the average, and the remarkably early extension of the monsoon westward is shown by the fact that Murree has received sixteen instead of its normal four inches, as well as by the fall of 3·62 inches of rain at Multan in the twenty-four hours preceeding 8 a.m., on Friday, the 7th. In Baluchistan the sky is still clear.

IN the inter-university match which came to a conclusion on Tuesday last, Cambridge winning the toss went in first, and compiled one hundred and eighty-two runs. Against this the *Asian* learns by telegraph Oxford could only put on one hundred and six. The Cantabs then went in again, and were not dismissed till they had run up the large score of two hundred and fifty-four. With 331 to get to win Oxford again went to the wickets, but were all dismissed for the miserable total of sixty-four, Cambridge thus winning the match by two hundred and sixty-six runs.

AT the request of the Hon. J. L. Mackay, C. I. E., Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Royal Marriage Fund, H. E. the Viceroy on Thursday sent the following telegram to His Royal Highness the Duke of York:—"The inhabitants of Bengal and Calcutta offer Your Royal Highness and Princess May their loyal and affectionate congratulations on your marriage.

A CONTEMPORARY learns that a fatal case of assault took place at Mian Mir on Wednesday evening, a gariwallah having died from the effects of injuries alleged to have been inflicted upon him by a private of the K. O. S. B's. The facts are not clearly known, the case being still under inquiry, but it appears that the man, who is now in custody, and a companion, both much the worse for liquor, called at a bungalow, in the station, and asked their way to the infantry lines. They were shown the road, and when last seen by the occupant of the Bungalow, were going in the right direction for their quarters, but later in the evening they turned up in the neighbourhood of the Artillery lines, where they seem to have got into a quarrel with some natives. The accused's account of himself is very coufused, and goes little beyond that he found himself struggling with some men beneath a charpoy, and that it is not improbable he may have kicked one of them in his efforts to get free. The cause of the unfortunate man's death is said to have been connected with enlarged spleen.

DURING the excitement connected with the *Bakri Id* in the Eastern Districts says an up-country paper, the Ghazipur Light Horse have had an opportunity of giving a further proof of their usefulness as mounted Volunteers. Following the fatal riot at Mhow, a town in the Azimgarh District, some 35 miles north of Ghazipur, report spread that the rioters were advancing to the attack of a Mahomedan village on the Ghazipur boundary. A body of police was promptly sent off to the spot, and on the afternoon of the 27th ultimo the Magistrate of Ghazipur considered it necessary to call out the local detachment of Light Horse to assist in keeping the peace. Intimation was sent to Captain Henry Aitchison of the Gahmer indigo concern, the Senior officer of the Light Horse on the spot, at a quarter-past three in the afternoon, and by four o'clock, eleven members, representing everyone present in the station, had assembled at the rendezvous, the dak bungalow. This little body, accompanied by the Magistrate, then made for the threatened village, covering the distance, eight miles, within the hour. The afternoon was as hot and nasty as a break in the rains can make it, but the pace throughout was excellent, and well maintained. All passed off quietly, the mob hesitating to try conclusions with the police and mounted Volunteers. There is no doubt that the presence of the Light Horse largely contributed to the satisfactory result, and Captain Aitchison and his small party well earned the handsome official acknowledgment sent to him the next day by Mr. Bruce, C. S., the officiating Magistrate and Collector.

MR. MUIR MACKENZIE'S mission to Reunion, to which colony he was deputed by the Government of India, for the purpose of arranging matters for the resumption of the coolie immigration traffic between Bourbon and India, is said to be likely to have results satisfactory alike to the Government of India and the administration of the colony. The proposals of the Indian Government were framed with a view to protect the coolies against a repetition of the many acts of oppression and imposition to which in former days they were exposed. The several clauses of the new form of contract were fully and carefully discussed with Mr. Mackenzie by a Committee formed of members of the administration and of the planting community, and were eventually accepted unconditionally and without change or amendment. When the planters made the fatal mistake of treating the coolies harshly and unjustly, they soon discovered that they themselves would, in the end, be the greatest sufferers. The Government of India stopped all immigration; no other labour was available; thriving and profitable estates had to be abandoned either wholly or in part; and at last the entire planting industry was on the verge of ruin. Meanwhile the Government of the Colony became, practically insolvent, while the whole country was in a state of semi-bank-ruptcy. It must not be forgotten, a contemporary reminds us, that this unhappy and miserable *fiasco* was brought about completely by the colonists. The lesson which the planters of Bourbon must have learned re this should cause them to be humane, and if possible kind and considerate to their labourers. We have probably heard the last, at least for some years to come, of the Reunion coolie scandals.

A RESOLUTION regarding the bridge over the Kistna river on the East Coast Railway is published. It is stated that the Governor-General in Council desires to record his appreciation of the successful manner in which this important work has been carried out, and of the rapidity and cheapness with which the work has been executed, which reflect the highest credit on the officers and subordinates employed. His Excellency desires specially to recognise the services of Mr. Spring, the Engineer-in-Chief, and Mr. Digby, the Engineer in charge. The services of the foremen and of subordinate native employes on the bridge have been rewarded by the grant of bonuses, under the sanction of the Government of India.

"I MAY be going to England later in the year about my gold mining concessions" in Upper Burma, writes Mr. A. M. Bidoulac from Rangoon to a Colombo paper. "One lot of samples has been assayed at four ozs. five dwts. twenty grs. to the ton. Some of the lands have been surveyed, and I expect shortly to get my lease signed—the term is thirty years—paying Rs. 160 a year land rent, and a royalty of five per cent. on the gross out-turn of gold."

A RIFLE meeting of most of the Imperial Service troops in the Panjab, N. W. Provinces and the Border will probably be held in Meerut during the winter.

THE 1st July was proclaimed at Colombo a Bank holiday in accordance with a wish expressed by the Chamber of Commerce to allow of the accounts of each Bank being made up to the 30th of June. The new arrangement, says a local paper, does away with the necessity of the clerks and assistants working all night, as they were in the habit of doing.

ON the arrival of the steamship Doric at Plymouth on June 21st, it was reported that Mrs. Murray-Aynsley, wife of Vice-Admiral C. Murray-Aynsley, committed suicide on the day after the Doric left Teneriffe. She had been greatly depressed in spirits in consequence, it is said, of the recent Australian bank failures, and on the morning of the 17th ult., while alone, opened the veins in her left arm and bled to death. She was buried at sea.

THE Government of India have recorded their appreciation of the successful manner in which the Kistna Bridge at Bezvada has been carried out, and the rapidity and cheapness with which it has been executed. The services of Mr. Spring, the Engineer-in-Chief, and Mr. Digby the Engineer in charge, are specially recognised, and the foremen and subordinate Native employes have been rewarded by a grant of bonuses.

THE gross profits of this Allahabad Bank flourishing bank for the half-year ending 30th June were Rs. 3,55,542, and the sum available for dividend, &c., is Rs. 69,316. A dividend and bonus at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum will be paid; Rs. 10,000 will be added to the Reserve Fund, which now amounts to Rs. 4,32,242; Rs. 7,500 to the Pension Fund; and the balance Rs. 21,816 will be carried forward. The working capital, which, at the 31st of December last, was Rs. 1,06,11,000, now amounts to Rs. 1,11,85,000. The cash balances at head office, branches, &c., are Rs. 22,93,000, and amounts invested in Government paper Rs. 5,98,000, all Rs. 28,19,000, against current account balances of Rs. 15,02,000.

THE Governor-General in Council considers it desirable that full details of the annual estimates of revenue and expenditure in the Civil, Military, and Public Works Departments should be made available to the public, and accordingly directs that the following publications, containing estimates of revenue and expenditure, which have not hitherto been available for purchase, be in future placed on sale at the Government Central Press, Calcutta: Civil Estimates (India); Military Budget Estimates; Budget Estimates of the Royal Indian Marine; Imperial Civil Works; Provincial and Local Civil Works; Irrigation Branch State Railways; Guaranteed Railways; Telegraph Department; Indo-European Telegraph Department; Imperial Military Works.

THE *Englishman* regrets to state that Lord William Beresford is contemplating retirement from active service in India within a few months. He proposes to return home at the end of the next cold weather; and even if he should be requested to remain as Military Secretary to Lord Lansdowne's successor he will probably acept the appointment only to the end of March. The announcement of his departure from the scenes that have known him so long and so well will be received with general regret, for alike in his public and private capacity he has achieved wide and well-deserved popularity.

THE constructions of the Mayaveram-Mutudet Railway is going on apace. According to the last progress statement, for the six months ending the 31st March last, a distance of fifteen miles was already laid; earthwork was constructed to the extent of 30,300,000 cubic feet: masonry in bridges and culverts was erected to the extent of 370,000 cubic feet, and 34,288 cubic feet were run up in buildings.

WE stated some time ago, says the local *Mail*, that the inhabitants of Satyamangalam, in the Coimbatore District, had addressed a memorial to the Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway, praying that a line of railway might be constructed connecting Erode with Satyamangalam. The matter having been considered in its various bearings by the Railway authorities and by Government, the proposal is regarded as a feasible one, but opinion is in favour of the extension of the proposed line to Mettapolium. The Board of Directors of the Madras Railway will shortly be addressed on the project.

THE quinquennial report of educational progress in India is now being prepared by Mr. Nash, of the Bengal Educational Department, and will be in due course reviewed by the Government of India.

BRIGADE-SURGEON-LIEUTENANT-COLONEL STEPHEN will continue to officiate as Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals in the Punjab during Surgeon-Colonel Cleghorn's absence in England in connection with the Cantonment Act inquiry.

COLONEL SARGEAUNT, Director-General of Railways, will take furlough from November or December next, preparatory to retiring. Colonel Bessett, Agent of the Bombay-Baroda Railway, has been offered and has accepted the post in succession to Colonel Sargeaunt.

THE Commercial Land Mortgage Bank, Ld., has declared an interim dividend for the half-year ended the 30th ultimo at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum free of Income-Tax. The dividend will be payable on the 1st proximo. The Bank's net profits for the past half-year are Rs. 61,900, and have been distributed as follows:—Dividend 90 per cent. per annum Rs.15,000 to Reserve Fund, Balance Rs. 15,400 carried forward.

As the inventor of the "serpentine dance," Miss Loie Fuller has not been without her reward. In the course of an action brought against her before the Fifth Civil Tribunal in Paris by M. Marchand, the manager of the Folies Bergere Music-hall, this clever lady, who played only subordinate parts while in London at the Gaiety Theatre, was proved to have a guaranteed salary for three years of 102,000 francs or over 4,000*l*. a year. For this sum it was agreed that she should perform exclusively for the manager of the Folies Bergere, who could require her to dance anywhere provided he paid her travelling expenses. Having obtained an engagement for her at St. Petersburg, her manager instructed her to proceed to that city, and she actually set out, but before she had gone far she had serious apprehension as to the state of health of her mother, and she returned in haste to Paris. The result was a loss to M. Marchand of 1,000*l*. a month, for two months, according to the terms of the engagement with the Russian manager. The matter is not yet settled, but the revelations at the first hearing are likely to lead to still greater competition in the serpentime dancing line of business.

THE French are taking time by the forelock with regard to the proposed International Exhibition in Paris in the year 1900. A Commission, appointed to consider the question of the site, has had no fewer than thirty-two carefully elaborated schemes presented to it. These thirty-two schemes fall naturally, however, into four categories. There are those which select a site in the environs of the city, those which recommend the interior of Paris, those which would simply utilise the fortifications, and those which would place the buildings partly in the outskirts and partly on the fortifications. Of outlying places, Vincennes seems to find most favour. This, however, is probably too far away, and the same may be said of Saint Cloud, Courbevoie, and St. Ouen. It is most likely that the site of the Great Exhibition of 1889 will be selected, although in that case the available space will be greatly enlarged. In a scheme submitted by Messrs. Falconnet and Dalbin, it is proposed to include the Touileries Gardens, in which case the exhibition would be twice as large as the last one. The Eiffel Tower, supposing it outlasts the next seven years, is once more to form one of the attractions.

PLUNDERING the bags and clothing of players at football, cricket, and other games seems to have become a regular branch of professional thieving, but unfortunately this mean form of dishonesty appears not to be confined to the regular criminal classes. A man named Foster, who has been convicted on his own confession of robbing Nottingham footballers, was stated to be the leader of a choir at St. George's Church, besides being leader of a Band of Hope branch, and a Sunday school teacher in that town. It appeared that one of the footballers had placed his watch, chain, and purse, together with purses of other players, given to him for safe keeping, in a football bag, which he locked, and that on returning to the room the bag was found cut open and the valuables abstracted. For some months the affair remained a mystery, but the other day Foster was imprudent enough to endeavour to pawn the watch, a step which led to his being given into custody.

THE CURRENCY REFORM.

THE PRICE OF COUNCIL BILLS.

MR. J. L. MACKAY, as President of the Indian Currency Association, addressed the following letter to the Government of India in the Financial Department, on the 6th instant:—It will be noted, observes a contemporary, that Mr. Mackay has had to throw all his reproaches upon the Government of India though it is of course notorious that the Government of India is no more responsible for these sales than the Currency Association itself, and has probably viewed them with as much dismay. But etiquette forbids that the Secretary of State, the sole offender, should be mentioned in a communication of this kind; and it is after all a tolerably familiar situation for the Government of India to find itself set up before its own subjects as responsible for measures and principles to which, as a matter of fact, it is strenuously opposed, without being allowed the opportunity of any public explanation of its position:—

Within the past week I have had the honour to submit for your consideration a large number of letters and telegrams which have reached me from merchants and bankers in Calcutta, and one from Bombay, complaining very bitterly of the disorganisation to business which has been brought about by the action of the Government of India in disposing of Council bills under 1*s*. 4*d*. per rupee, after an amount had been sold at 1*s*. 4 1/3*d*., and after the passing of the Act on the 26th June, whereby the mints were closed to the free coinage of silver, and a ratio of 1*s*. 4*d*. was established as that at which rupees would be issued by the mints in return for gold. I would refer you to the action of Government on the 26th June in disposing of 57 lakhs of Council bills at rates varying from 1-3 31-32 to 1-3 19-32 practically while the Legislative Council was sitting in Simla passing a Bill which it was hoped would have the effect of establishing a gold standard, with the rupee as a token coin with a nominal value of 1*s*. 4*d*. In the opinion of business men the sale of these Council drafts is calculated to defer very considerably the establishment of a gold standard, and the action of Government has caused very serious uneasiness. This, kowever, was got over to a material extent, the general impression being that these sales must have been made through some extraordinary mistake; the fortunate purchasers of the bills being only too content to profit by it. The passing of the Act on 26th June was accepted with practically unanimous satisfaction by the mercantile community, and on the 27th the Government of India were able to dispose of nine lakhs of Council bills at rates ranging from 1-3⅞ to 1-4 1/32. The markets in the East were gradually settling down to a rupee of 1-4 to 1-4⅛, when severe disturbance and the greatest uneasiness and distrust were created by Government on the 28th allowing the bills put up to tender to go at the following rates: Rs. 10,000 on Madras demand at 1-4; Rs. 17,00,000 on Calcutta wire at 1-3⅞; Rs. 1,00,000 on Bombay wire at 1-3⅞; Rs. 4,00,000 on Madras wire at 1-3⅞; and after the allotment Rs. 3.00,000 on Calcutta demand at 1-3⅞. The consequence has been that the rate of exchange for demand drafts on London, which was fully 1-4d. on the 28th June, had fallen to 1-3¾ by the 5th July and six months' sight mercantile bills, which had been sold in considerable quantities on 28th June at 1-4 9-32 were saleable on the 5th July at 1-3 15-16, the impression having taken possession of the public mind that the Secretary of State's bills on the 5th July would be allowed to go at the best rate offered, without reserve. It is difficult to overestimate the damage that has been done by the Government of India to the measure which they passed into law on the 26th June by their action in letting Council bills go at a rate very considerably under that at which gold can be laid down at the mint doors in India, namely, 1-4⅛ to 1-4 3-16. Great uneasiness and distrust have been created, and it is very important that steps should be taken to remove these, and to re-establish that confidence which was created by the passing of the Gold Standard Act without further delay. The idea that the Secretary of State would let his bills go under 1-3⅞ at yesterday's sale was pretty clearly manifested by the tenders sent in. Of sixty lakhs put up, Rs. 70,000 only were placed at 1-3⅞, all the other tenders apparently being under that figure. I judge from the action of the Secretary of State in declining to sell under 1-3⅞ that the Government of India have fixed that as a minimum, and I have no doubt that the whole of the Secretary of State's requirements will speedily be met at that figure; but I fail to see any object in fixing a rate as low as 3⅞ when coinage cannot be obtained at the mints under a gold cost of from 1-4⅛ to 1-4 3-16. I would respectfully and strongly urge upon the Government of India the extreme desirability of fixing a minimum of 1-4 1-16 for the Secretary of State's Council bills, and 1-4 3-32 for telegraphic transfer. If this basis be fixed exchange will speedily settle down, and business will proceed on lines of confidence. It will be evident to the Government of India that serious loss and extreme dissatisfaction must have resulted to those merchants who, having faith in Government and its promise to do all in its power to establish the gold standard, sold their bills on the 28th June at 1-4 9-32 when they found they could by waiting have disposed of them at 1-3 15-16 on the 5th July, and to those Banks which bought Secretary of State's drafts on the 27th June at 1-4 1-32, while by waiting till next day they could have got them at 1-3⅞. I venture to ask that question of the Government of India, with a view to the establishment as early as possible of that confidence in the gold value of the currency of the country which we hoped would follow the passing of the Act on 26th June, and which it is confidently believed would have followed, but for the extraordinary action of the Government of India in disposing of its drafts in London.

BOMBAY YARNS IN CHINA.

MESSRS FRAMJI HORMUSJI AND Co's cotton circular dated Hong Kong June 22 instant has the following remarks on the state of the yarn market;—A reaction for advance having taking place in the Bombay market both for Cotton and Yarn, and advices having come to hand reporting a large business in course of transaction with Europe at a considerable rise in the former; and above all importations under the short-time system having dwindled to 4,500 bales during the past-forthnight as against 12 15,000 bales during the previous periods, a decided improvement has overtaken the market for Yarn here, and a comparatively large business has been done at an advance of dolls 1½ to dolls 3 per bale. Apart from this improvement holders have been impelled latterly to ask for a further advance under the very significant factor of a sudden and exceptional drop in rupees from 220½ to 216½ brought about by the anticipation of the Government of India accepting *in toto* what is asserted to be the recommendations of Lord Herschell's Committee on the Indian Currency question, and it is asserted, whether prematurely or no is a question, that a heavy mint seignorage and a duty on the import of silver into India have been advocated for introduction. Speaking alone as regards the trade between India and China, what this artificial hatching up of the Rupee may lead to later on when actually "protected" rupee is set against "unprotected" dollar may well be gathered from the above drop in exchange that rumour alone of the aforestated recommendations has brought about, but the immediate effect of the rumour on the Yarn trade has been that if it has not actually advanced prices in a concrete manner just at the present moment, it has at least advanced the ideas of holders as to prices to make up for the loss in exchange and consequently a feeling of firmness is all pervading, and the realization of a further rise is not considered very remote.

Transactions during the fortnight aggregate about 9,200 bales, comprising about

3,500 bales	of No. 20	sold at	$72	to	$77½
1,050	" " 16	"	$70½	to	$76½
1,050	" " 12	"	$63	to	$73
3,300	" " 10	"	$63	to	$72
300	" " 8/6	"	$60	to	$64

leaving unsold stock at 40,000 bales.

In Shanghai also all the above features prevailed, leading to sales of 10,000 bales at a rise of Tl. 1 to Tl. 1½. No. 20 being procurable at a lower level of rate than that of no. 16 was much more fancied by Kiukiang and Hankow dealers no. 16 coming next. No. 10 has been moderately dealt in. Unsold stock is estimated at about 12,000 bales.

In Japan about 1,500 bales 20s. have been sold at a considerable improvement, leaving unsold stock at 800 bales. In Cotton about 2,000 bales Bombay have been dealt in at $15½ to $17½.

THE chief officer of the London Fire Brigade does not approve of the suggestion to place the fire-escape at the disposal of the public in the day-time. He is of opinion that the risk to the lives and limbs of the inhabitants of London would be increased a thousandfold. If the public were able to move the escape there is no doubt there would be many accidents. As it is, the Chief Officer says the firemen often experience difficulty in manipulating escapes, owing, if they have not the assistance of the police, to the excitement of the public, who often try to ascend the escape before it is properly pitched and secured, and in such numbers as to break the ladders.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

PROFESSOR Pickering of the Harvard Astronomical Station, Arequipa, Peru, has come to the conclusion that Jupiter is not self-luminous, and is visible only by reflected sunlight. It is surrounded by a rare atmosphere outside the cloudy envelope which is capable of producing a measurable refraction. This refraction is, he states, appreciable at a height of 1,900 miles above the planet's limb. Although the limb is not self-luminous, he believes that its temperature is comparatively high. A faint glow is seen beyond the dark limb of the planet for about a minute before the rise of a satellite, as in the case of our rising moon.

Professor Hermann has succeeded in photographing the vowel sounds, by speaking them into a phonograph which reproduced them slowly. The vibrations were recorded by a micro-telephone, which had a small mirror and the vibrating drum. A ray of light reflected from the mirror recorded its vibrations, that is to say, the vibrations of the vowel sounds, on a travelling band of sensitised paper. Years ago, when the phonograph first came out, the late Professor Fleeming Jenkin, of Edinburgh, made similar experiments in conjunction with Professor Ewing, now of Cambridge but of course the phonograph was the original tinfoil instrument and the sounds were more or less crude. Nevertheless he arrived at some interesting results, which were published at the time. It is a proof of Professor Jenkin's ingenuity that he constructed the phonograph used by him from a brief description of the new invention which had appeared in the journals.

Mesnard's method of examining the odoriferous oil of flowers is applicable to many micro-chemical studies. A ring of glass is cemented to a glass microscopic slide, and within this cell another smaller ring is fixed, leaving an annular space between which is filled with pure chlorohydric acid. On a cover glass large enough to cover the outer cell is placed a drop of pure glycerine containing a good deal of sugar, and in it is put a petal of the flower. This cover glass is then inverted and applied over the outer ring. By the joint action of the glycerine and the vapour of the acid, the fatty oil containing the perfume is separated out in minute drops.

Just a century ago, 1793, there was, in France at least, and probably in the surrounding region, a great drought similar to the present one. There were no meteorological reports then, but in the current "Journal de Physique" particulars of the weather were given, from which it appears that heavy rain fell in the early months of the year, but from April to the middle of September the sky remained always cloudless and the sun shone with great brilliancy. During 5½ months there were only a few drops of rain. Nevertheless the months of May and June were very cold, and this with the drought made the season disastrous for the farmers. In July, however, the cold north wind ceased and a broiling heat set in. The thermometer suddenly rose from below the freezing point to 38deg, and 40deg. C. in the shade (100deg to 105deg. Fahr.). Objects exposed to the sun became so warm that one could hardly touch them without burning the fingers. Men and animals succumbed to the heat. At last, on September 15, a series of rains began which refreshed the earth.

Moses G. Farmer, who has just died of pneumonia at Chicago at the age of 73, was one of the American pioneers of the telegraph. He was born at Boscawen, N.H., and educated at Bowdoin College. As early as 1846 he invented an electro-magnetic engine, with which he drove a car on a model railway. Then he invented a telegraph working by induced currents, and subsequently, in 1856, a system of duplex transmission. He is also credited with discovering the self-exerting principle of the dynoma in 1866, independently of Werner, Siemens, and Varley. He was for many years attached to the Uninited States torpedo station at Newport, Rhode Island.

A French scientific journal gives particular of a recent stilt-race (course d'echassiers) at Bourdeaux, in which Aime Martin, a young man under twenty, beat the record by covering 440 kilometres (about 275 miles) in seventy-six hours thirty-five minutes. His stilts were about six feet long, which is longer than usual, and each step was near four feet. The stilts weighed over sixteen pounds. His bare feet were not injured by the friction, and he suffered no inconvenience, while his pulse varied from 138 to 120. The pulse of the second man, Ramoge, who won the Paris-Belfort race of about the same distance, was only sixty-eight, and that of the third man 108. Another race of "portanieres," that is women who carry burdens on their heads, was won by Marguerite Pujol, thirty-six years of age. Her burden consisted of a basket laden with forty-five pounds and the course was nine kilometres (about 5⅝ miles), which she covered in one hour and five minutes.

In his recent lecture delivered before the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, Mr. Tesla expressed the opinion that a continuous electric current is most fatal to life, but an alternating current of very low frequency most painful. This view is quite contrary to the prevalent idea, but Mr. Tesla gives it as the result of long-continued experiment and observation, both with constant and varying currents. If he is correct, how comes it that the electric discharges of the torpedo and gymnotus are intermittent and of a serrated form? It is true they are not alternating, in asmuch as the current is of one 'sign' but they are not of uniform strength. Perhaps Mr. Tesla's continuous currents were not so either.

Odorous hazes are frequently observed in Calvados and La Manche France especially during summer. They are brought by winds from the north-west, according to M. Jourdain and are rather a blueish smoke than a haze in one sense of the word. The smell is like that from burning charcoal. M. Jourdain does not consider them due to emanations from the earth but to some cosmical agency.

An interesting case of scientific presence of mind is reported from Sag Harbour N. Y. Flora Sterling, five years old, a daughter of Dr. Sterling, recently drank from a bottle labelled citrate of maguesia, and immediately began to scream with pain. Her father came, and soon discovered that she had really drunk a solution of oxalic acid. Not a moment was to be lost, and looking about for an antidote, he found one in the whitewash of the wall. Scraping some of the lime into his hand he threw it into a glass of water and poured the mixture down the child's throat. The antidote at once took effect, the pain was alleviated, and mucilaginous drinks were afterwards administered to cool the throat.

The President and Council of the Royal Society have issued a circular to all the fellows on the subject of certificates and statements signed by fellows and published in the trade journals recommending certain articles of trade. The liberty of fellows to make authoritative statements on chemical analysis or other scientific facts on which they are called upon to advise is admitted, but due regard must be paid to the status and dignity of the society by excluding all suspicion of mercenary motives or commercial partisanship. The warning will not be amiss, for there has been a certain tendency of late to utilise the magic letters F.R.S. in the sense of "Fees Raised Suddenly."

The "Lancet" says:—A writer in "Electricite" has made the interesting observation that there is a difference of potential between the water and gas pipes in all houses, and that if one terminal of a telephone is joined to the water pipe, a crackling sound is heard in the telephone on lightly touching the gas pipe, which, of course, indicates the passage of a current. By substiting a galvanometer for telephone it is found that the negative pole is formed by the gas pipe the galvanometer deflection being permanent and constant in amount during several mouths, though there is a slight diurnal variation. These experiments have led to the suggestion that the pipes must be fairly well insulated from one another, and might really act as conductors for telephonic commucication. As a matter of fact, it is stated that conversation was successfully carried on without any other conductor between two houses at a distance of 100 meters apart, the microphone used in the experiment being joined to three bichromate cells. The small though distinct currents that are set up when the gas and water pipes are connected are attributed to a slow chemical change in the pipes, which may thus represent the plates of a battery. This hypothesis leads one to think of the probable nature of these, changes and to wonder whether any effect is produced in the water contained in the water pipes, or whether per chance minute traces of metal as a results of the change would find their way in solution into the water. If the latter event took place, another and hitherto unsuspected source of lead poisoning might possibly be traced.

An interesting contribution to the science of microbes has been recently made by Messrs. d'Arsonval and Charrin, whose results have been brought before the Academie des Sciences at Paris. M. d'Arsonval has constructed a solenoid, in the coils of which an alternating current of enormously rapid frequency (800,000 oscillations per second) is caused to flow. In the hollow of the solenoid a "cultivation" of pyocyanogen bacteria was placed, with a view to seeing what effect, if any, the induced secondary currents would have upon the organism. Like most kinds of vegetable life, the bacteria throve and flourished abundantly under the electric influence; but a marked change was produced on their chromogenic powers. Bacteria of a brilliant blue-green colour gradually became pale inside the coils, until the colour almost entirely died out. It is thought that there may be grounds for important research here, as the virulence of many germs is bound up with their colour, and times of great electrical disturbance, such as thunderstorms, might be expected in consequence to have a marked effect on the course of certain diseases. The curdling of milk and similar phenomena are possibly not unconnected with this discovery.

PICTURES IN PARLIAMENT.

THE PROGRESS OF THE HOME RULE BILL.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JUNE 15.

MORE CONCESSIONS AND FURTHER CONSEQUENCES.

THE level flow of descussion in Committee on the Home Rule Bill, renewed at the morning sitting to-day, was varied by an incident that hugely delighted the Opposition. Mr. Gerald Balfour, following up the long debate of the previous night on the meaning of the phrase "due process of law," proposed to strengthen it. The Attorney-General did not believe that the word set forh in Mr. Balfour's amendment added to the strength of the sub-section, but if it would save discussion, the Government had no objections to accept a portion of it. The amendment was moved on Sub-section 5 of Clause 4 and being accepted prohibited the Irish Legislature from making any law whereby any person may be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law "in accordance with settled principles and precedents of Judicial procedure." Mr. Sexton raised a note of discord, declaring that the words if aded would complicate the matter, he reserving his right to consider the amendment at a later stage of the Bill. Mr. Chamberlain preceiving a possible rift in the Ministerial lute, promptly appeared on the scene. The Attorney-General in accepting the amendment had been careful to enlarge upon its absolute innocuousness. Mr. Chamberlain, with his eye on the Irish members opposite, effusively thanked the Government for the concession. The amendment, he said, gave the Opposition all they had contended for. Sir Charles Russell, seeing whither these tactics led, returned to the table, and even more emphatically declared that the Government were making no concession whatever, except in point of from. The additional words gave nothing the precedent words, "due process of law," did not convey. Sir Henry James following the lead of Mr. Chamberain, further extolled and enlarged on the importance of the concession. Mr. Gerald Balfour, whilst thanking the Government for what they had given, asked for more, suggesting that for "having regard to" they should substitute "in accordance with." The Attorney-General agreed to this, a complaisance which finally lighted up the smouldering fire in the Irish camp. Mr. Balfour withdrew his amendment, and the Attorney-General having moved to insert the words "in accordance with settled principles and precedents," Mr. Sexton moved to substitute for "in accordance with" the words "regard being had to." On this the Committee divided, Mr. Sexton's amendment being negatived by 324 votes against 144.

The Attorney-General's amendment then became the main question, and being put from the Chair, Mr. Clancy, rising from the Parnellite section of the Irish camp, hotly declared that the time had come when a protest should be made against "these concessions." The protest was joined in by Mr. Sexton, even more significant being a brief speech by Lord Compton, who declared, amid cheers from the Radicals, that it was idle to make concessions to a party who openly avowed that they did not demand them for the purpose of improving the Bill, but in order to destroy it. Mr. Macartney with solemn irony suggested that progress should be reported in order that the Government might consider their position and withdraw the Bill. On a division the Attorney-General's amendment was carried by 310 votes against 165, the announcement of so considerable a minority being hailed with cheers by the Irish members.

On an amendment proposed by Mr. H. Plunket, providing that any public officer in Ireland deprived of his post shall be entitled to compensation, Mr. Clancy came to the fore again with angry cry against concessions. In this case it did not find any more substantial justification than a remark dropped by Mr. Morley that the amendment, if brought forward at all, would be more properly submitted on Clause 28. Mr. Chamberlain, following Mr. Clancy, observed that he sometimes thought the Irish members were riding for a fall. Pausing dramatically, and looking at the clock, which was close upon the hour of closing the morning sitting, he added, "I don't wish to prevent the division and I will only add that they won't have to ride long," a dark prophecy loudly cheered by the Opposition. The division on this amendment, showing a majority of 42 in a House of 464 members, carried the sitting over seven o'clock, at which hour it would have been suspended.

Mr. Cremer had the first place at the evening sitting for his resolution on the subject of Arbitration. He asked the House to express the hope that her Majesty's Government will, at the first convenient opportunity, open up negotiations with the Government of the United States with a view to the conclusion of a treaty between the two nations, so that any differences or disputes arising between the two Governments which cannot be adjusted by diplomacy shall be referred to arbitration. Sir John Lubbock seconded the resolution. Mr. Gladstone, rising at a quarter to ten, spoke for something over half an hour in cordial support of Mr. Cremer's motion.

Earlier in the sitting a lighted wax candle had been brought in and placed on the brass-bound box which stands on the table exactly facing the seat of the Leader of the House. By the aid of this Mr. Gladstone was able to decipher the several quotations he had to make from the resolution of the United States Congress. The House noted with pleasure that the Premier's voice had much more of its old resonance and clearness than has marked his recent speeches in Committee on the Home Rule Bill. Incidentally, Mr. Gladstone made a graceful reference to Lord Salisbury and his colleagues which much gratified the few Conservatives present. The only ex-Minister present on the Front Opposition bench to hear the allusion was Mr. J. W. Lowther, the late Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs. Mr. Gladstone suggested an addition to Mr. Cremer's resolution which was readily accepted. Mr. Lowther followed the Premier, commencing his remarks with an expression of his admiration of the speech the House had just heard. Mr. Stansfeld and other members continued the discussion up to a quarter to twelve, when Mr. Cremer's resolution with Mr. Gladstone's addition, was agreed to amid cheers.

MR. GLADSTONE AND SIR HENRY JAMES.

June 19.

The House of Commons, always Conservative in the matter of dress, never prone to hasty changes with the revolving seasons, yesterday concluded that summer had really arrived. White hats and light summer suits were seen on all the benches. Mr. Gladstone has not yet appeared in the blue necktie and light suit which in the Parliamentary world marks midsummer. But to-day he approached the summer state, wearing a grey suit, a flower in his coat, and an unmistakable bloom on his cheek. There was a prodigious array of questions, not less than 63 being printed, these supplemented by others put without notice. Mr. Weir has temporarily withdrawn from the scene at the question hour, and to-day Dr. Macgregor made a determinded effort to fill it. His greatest success was an attempt to pose the Secretary for Scotland with a question as to how many acres went to make up the superficial area of the county of Inverness. Sir George Trevelyan pleaded that he had been brought up at a public school and had to pick up his geography by rule of thumb.

In reply to a question from Mr. Alpheus Morton Mr. Gladstone announced that on Monday and Tuesday next Committee on the Home Rule Bill must be intermitted. On the first day the House will deal with the Navy Estimates, and on the second with the Army votes. Mr. Macfarlane suggested that the Twelve o'clock Rule might be suspended with the object of making more rapid progress, a proposal which elicited no other reply than a general groan of disapproval. Answering Mr. Balfour, Mr. Gladstone said he did not doubt the Speaker would receive the invitation customary in connection with Royal marriages, and would be present at the ceremony on the 6th of July, but there was no precedent for his attending officially. Captain Hope, the newly-elected member for Linlithgowshire, was introduced and took the oath. The rare appearance of a new member fresh from winning a seat for the Opposition was hailed with enthusiastic cheers from that section of the House. On the motion of Mr. Marjoribanks a new writ was ordered to be issued for Pontefract.

It was nearly five o'clock before the House got into Committee on the Home Rule Bill, the removal of the Mace being the signal for general dispersal. Members evidently found the terrace and other precincts more agreeable than the House, with the old familiar grind of obstruction going on. Mr. T. H. Bolton commenced by moving an amendment shielding private property from being "injuriously affected" by the action of the Irish Parliament. The Attorney-General said this was one of the cases in which amendments were put down in vague and general terms, and when it was found they would not work the Government were called upon to supply the deficiency. This he declined to do. The Opposition, though not able to make much of the amendment, gallanty rallied round a member returned for a Liberal constituency who showed a disposition to play their game. Quite a full dress parade was made for Mr. Bolton's encouragement, all sections of the Opposition supporting him, including Sir Henry James, Mr. Matthews, Mr. T. W. Russell, Mr. Chamberlain, and Mr. Balfour. On a division the amendment was negatived by 284 votes against 250, fixing the Ministerial majority at the moment at 34. On the next amendment moved by Mr. Hobhouse, the Solicitor-General, thinking it necessary to enlarge upon reasons against its acceptance was interrupted from the Ministerial side with cries, for a division. Sir J. Gorst, shocked by this want of courtesy, occupied a few additional moments in calling the attention of the Chairman to the matter, and was himself interrupted by angry cries of "Question? question?" On a division, the amendment was negaved by 290 votes against 258.

A division taken just before eight o'clock showed the House reduced to a muster of 365 members, the Government having a majority of 37. On an amendment moved by Mr. Rentoul, providing that the powers of the Irish Legislature should not extend to suspending or prejudically affecting the right of any person to a writ of habeas corpus, the Attorney-General made a speech which led to a scene that ruffled the dull course of the night's proceedings. The amendment stood in the name of Mr. Barton, who was absent when his turn came; but later, taking part in the debate, he threw out the suggestion that if the power of suspending the Habeas Corpus Act were used by the Irish Legislature, the prisons of Ulster would not be large enough for the number of men who would be arrested. "Or," he added in a dramatic aside, "strong enough to keep them there." Mr. Gladstone, back from dinner thus early, interposed the remark "That is loyalism! to which Mr. Barton made the inconsequential retort that the Prime Minister had been so spoilt by the adulation of some of his followers that he seemed to have forgotten what loyalism was.

Sir Henry James added fuel to the rising fire by charging the Attorney-General with having made "a political speech," an accusation which shocked the Opposition in the House of Commons. The Attorney-General disputed the accuracy of Sir Henry James's version of his remark, that gentleman accepting the statement with the stale rejoinder that "it was what his hon. and learned friend had intended to say." Sir Henry James proceeded to ask his right hon. friend the Prime Minister whether he felt the least gratification in having suspended the Habeas Corpus Act in 1881? This roused the sleeping lion on the Treasury Bench. "You were a party to it," said Mr. Gladstone, amid ringing cheers. Sir Henry James took no notice at the moment of this damaging retort, the point of which was driven home by Mr. Swift MacNeill's reminder that the member for Bury was at the time Attorney-General. Sir Henry pleaded that Mr. Gladstone had always found him faithful to him, and plaintively inquired why there should be this jeering? He was not complaining of the policy of his right hon. friend—he was simply asking whether his policy had produced good results?

When the sometime Liberal Attorney-General resumed his seat, the Premier quickly approached the table, and was received with enthusiastic cheers from the Liberal side. It was, he said, perfectly, absolutely, true that Sir Henry James had loyally served his party whilst he remained with them. But that attitude was in extraordinary contrast to the speeches made by him on this Bill. He had referred to his (Mr. Gladstone's) suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. "Had my right hon. friend nothing to do with it?" Mr. Gladstone asked, amid renewed cheers. He thought the Attorney-General of the day had a little more responsibility in connection with the business than he to-night seemed to be aware of. In vain Sir Henry James attempted to defend himself. Mr. Gladstone, turning upon him with a torrent of withering scorn, asked whether the Attorney-General of the day, the great defender of the law the champion and the pillar of Constitutional principles, who, in 1881 gave his vote in Parliament upon the suspension of the Habeas Corpus—did he reflect with satisfaction upon the episode?

Lord Randolph Churchill gallantly attempted to defend Sir Henry James, but the Committee did not care to hear him, and gladly went out to the division. The amendment was negatived by 270 against 241, after which progress was reported, and the House, rushing into extremes of Arctic temperature, proceeded to read a second time the North Pacific Seal Fishery Bill.

WAITING FOR THE CLOSURE.

JUNE 20.

New writs were issued to-day, at the instance of Sir Thomas Esmonde, for the North-Eastern and South-Western Divisions of County Cork. Mr. Gardner, in reply to Colonel Gunter, who was alarmed at the prospect of the importation of hay from Russia, said the subject was under the consideration of the Agricultural Board. He was able to add that rinderpest had never been imported through the medium of hay or straw.

There were comparatively few questions on the paper and every prospect of a long sitting being usefully spent in discussion of the Home Rule Bill. The prospect was clouded by the appearance on the scene of Mr. Fellowes, who asked leave to move the adjournment of the House in order to discuss as a matter of urgent public importance the outbreak of swine fever. On challenge from the Speaker for forty members to support the motion, more than that number rose from the Opposition benches. The privilege of moving the motion, being accordingly granted, a considerable number of these gentlemen, being on their feet, walked out of the House. The exodus from other parts was general, it being recognised that this was only another device for dealing with the Home Rule Bill. Mr. Gardner, in a few sentences, exposed the hollowness of the demand for urgency. Swine fever, he showed, is at the present time at a lower level than it has been at any time since 1884. Moreover, if any steps were necessary for meeting the alleged case they could not be taken till after Christmas. Nevertheless urgency was claimed for discussion of the question in mid June. The principal practical result in connection with the movement was that an hour and a half were occupied in talking round the subject. The motion for the adjournment was negatived by 285 against 252.

At a quarter to six consideration of the Home Rule Bill was resumed in Committee, Lord Wolmer moveing an amendment (which he recommanded as having been drawn from the American Constitution) prohibiting the Irish Legislature from passing any legislation of an ex post facto character. The course of the debate was enlivened by an attack upon Mr. Dillon made by Mr. Chamberlain, who cited a speech delivered by him on the 5th of December, 1886, in which he had threatened that when the Home Rule Bill was passed the Irish people would bring their old enemies to account. On a division the amendment was negatived by 270 against 240, whereupon Lord Wolmer moved another amendment, drawn. fram the same source, forbidding the Irish Legislature to make any laws impairing the obligation of contracts.

Mr. Rathbone moved an addition to the words of Lord Wolmer's amendment, which were accepted by the Opposition as harmless, and, on going to a divisiod, formed part of the proposal submitted. Mr. Arnold-Foster, almost dropping into poetry, accused the Premier and the Attorney-General of having said of the Irish members alleged to have made threats on what would happen when the Home Rule Bill was established, that they "had lied, had lied, had lied." The Chairman here interposed with the remark that the hon. member was not speaking to the amendment. Mr. Macfarlane wanted to go a step further, desiring to know whether it was in order to say of hon. members that they "had lied, lied, lied." The Chairman was not able to regard the observation as a direct assertion, and Mr. Arnold-Foster was permitted to proceed to the conclusion of his speech. At half-past ten Lord Randolph Churchill rising, Mr. Byles moved the closure, a proposal hailed with loud cheers by the Ministerialists. The Chairman took no notice of the invitation, and Lord Randolph having concluded a brief speech, the Commitsee divided, the amendment being negatived by 260 votes against 223. The Chairman named as tellers for the amendment Lord Wolmer and Mr. Rathbone. Mr. Rathbone protested he had no intention of acting as teller, Mr. Balfour thereupon took official charge of the amendment, naming the Conservative whips as tellers, Mr. Akers-Douglas and Sir Wm. Walrond accordingly "told" for the Opposition against the Ministerial Whips.

Several amendments following were ruled out of order, Mr. Brodrick being authorised to move one forbidding the Irish Parliament to levy higher taxation on land than on other property of equal value, or to impose graduated taxation unless the Imperial Parliament had approved the principle. Mr. Goschen, speaking in support of the amendment, ventured scoffingly to allude to "those financial clauses of the Bill which have been so slowly elaborated." This reference to slowness of progress brought up Mr. Gladstone with brief but effective retort. "The progress of the financial clauses," he slowly said, half rising and leaning across the table, "has been extremely rapid in comparison with the progress of the Bill," a remark hailed with a burst of cheering from the Ministerialists. When, at twenty minutes to 12 Mr. Goschen sat down, Lord Cranborne rose to continue the discussion, Mr. Morley interposed with the motion "That the question be now put." This was carried on a division by 272 votes against 237. Mr. Brodrick's amendment was accordingly put by the Chairman. A division was insisted on, with the result that the amendment was rejected by 270 votes against 238. It being now past midnight, the Chairman left the chair.

(To be continued).

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THE LOSS OF H. M. S. VICTORIA.

DETAILS OF THE DISASTER.

A SPECIAL correspondent of the *Egyptian Gazette* sends the following account of the loss of H.M.S. Victoria which had not appeared in any of the home papers up to the time the mail left England:—

It appears the Fleet had almost completed the steam manœuvres for the day when, at about 3-30 p.m., the ships being in two columns abreast, twelve hundred yards apart, a signal was made from H.M.S. Victoria ordering the two lines of vessels to turn inwards towards each other and thus reverse their direction. This signal possibly perplexed several ships for some time as, although they saw it, they did not signal that they understood it. A great deal of semaphoring appears to have taken place as if there existed some doubt as to the safety of such a manœuvre. Ultimately, however, the two leading ships of each column, H.M.S. Victoria, flying the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir George Tryon, K.C.B., and H.M.S. Camperdown, flying the flag of Rear-Admiral Markham, turned towards each other to execute the evolution and, in doing so, the Camperdown rammed the Victoria on the starboard side just forward of the turrett. The Victoria being so constructed as to have but little freeboard in the fore part of the ship, that part, being pierced by the Camperdown's ram, quickly filled and the upper deck forward was soon under water, the sea rushing down the open hatchways. It is thought that this unaccustomed weight in the upper part of the ship being borne up by the huge air chambers below the sealed armoured deck destroyed the ship's equilibrium as in a very brief space of time she was seen to turn completely over, her propellers slowly revolving. She then sank in about sixty-five fathoms of water within seven minutes from the time when the Camperdown collided with her. When the collision occurred, Admiral Tryon made a signal that boats were not wanted and headed his vessel for the shore.

It is said that when the Camperdown was approaching, Admiral Tryon called out, "What are you doing, Sir, Stop!" It is supposed that he went down in the ship as he had refused the offer of a life-belt when on the bridge.

Many men were observed on the bottom of the Victoria, clinging to the keel. etc., before she took her final plunge; most of these were rescued by the boats of the Fleet, but the loss, so far as can be ascetained at present, amounts to four hundred and twenty-four souls.

H. M. S. Camperdown sustained serious damage about the bows and narrowly escaped being rammed in her turn by H.M.S. Nile. She had to proceed at once to Malta for repairs.

The vessels were to have taken up their anchorage for the night in Tripoli roads. The collision took place about five miles from the shore.

Bodies are being recovered daily. Amongst those known to be lost are the following, *viz.*, Vice-Admiral Sir George Tryon, K.C.B., Lieutenant Munro, Chaplain Rev. S. O. O. Morris, Paymaster Rickards, Fleet-Engineer Foreman, Sub-Lieutenants Gillets and Watson, Engineers Harding, Deadman, Hatherby, and Seaton, Gunner Howell, Boatswain Barnard, Carpenter Beale, Midshipmen Lewis, Inglis, Grieve, Fawkes, Lanyon, Henley, Gambier, and Scarlett, Cadet Stooks, and Clerks Allen and Savage.

Since the receipt of the foregoing the Gazette was favoured with the following further particulars:—

The Camperdown, on receiving a signal from the flag-ship Victoria, signalled back to know if they were to carry out the order given. On receiving an answer in the affirmative the former ship steamed on ahead and struck the Victoria near the bow. The ram of the former vessel made a hole, 13 feet deep, in the side of the flagship, the bow itself going in 8 feet. Orders were immediately given by Admiral Tryon to run for the land and attempts were made to ascertain the extent of the damage. Six minutes after the collision, the ship began to settle by the bow and the order was given for each man to save himself.

Several stories of daring heroism and pluck are told of the behaviour of the officers and crew.

A lifebelt was brought to the Admiral, as the ship was going down, by the coxswain of his boat, but he refused to take it and bid the man "save his own life."

A diver, who had been ordered to go down to examine the side of the ship, was left entangled in his heavy dress at the moment when the ship began to settle and was only rescued from death by the efforts of a comrade who unhappily lost his own life in saving his friend.

Many of the crew were killed or maimed by the steam escaping from the boilers which burst. The two propellers also played awful havoc among the men who jumped overboard.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have received, with the deepest regret, the following telegram, dated June 23, Tripoli, Syria:—

"From Rear Admiral Markham. Regret to report whilst manœuvring this afternoon off Tripoli, Victoria and Camperdown collided. Victoria sank 15 minutes after in 80 fathoms, bottom uppermost. Camperdown's ram struck Victoria before the turret starboard.

"Following officers drowned:—Vice-Admiral Tryon, Commander-in-Chief; Clerk Allen; Lieutenant Mnuro; Chaplain Morris; Chief Engineer Foreman; Engineer Harding; Assistant Engineers Deadman, Hatherly, Seaton; Gunner Howell; Boatswain Barnard; Carpenter Beall; Midshipmen Inglis, Grieve, Fawkes, Lanyon, Honley, Gambier, Scarlett; Naval Cadet Stooks; Assistant Clerk Savage; Fleet Paymaster Rickcord.

"Two hundred and fifty-five men saved. Will report their names by telegraph.

"Injury to Camperdown not yet fully ascertained, but damage so serious as to necessitate docking.

"Propose to send survivors to Malta at once. Await instructions."

REFERENCES IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords the Marquess of Salisbury said:—May I ask the First Lord of the Admiralty, whom I see in his place, whether he can give the House any information concerning the news which, I think, has spread consternation throughout the country.

Earl Spencer regretted to say that the statement was true as to the loss of the Victoria. He read the telegram which had been received by the Admiralty and read in the other House. The nation has suffered a terrible loss, and she mourns the death of over 400 gallant officers and men of the Navy and Marines. At their head was one of the most distinguished admirals in the service (hear, hear). I hardly like to dwell upon any individual case where the loss is so general. Sir George Tryon was one of the most distinguished Admirals in the service, and in him the nation has lost one of her most distinguished servants. I do not think this is an occasion on which to enter into a discussion of this terrible occurrence, nor would it be right for me to hazard any opinion as to the causes of it. The nation has suffered a terrible loss. Sir G. Tryon was known far and wide and wherever the British flag flies. He has held with considerable success many posts, both at home and abroad. I lately had an opportunity of seeing him at his post, and I think I may say this, that he not only had the fullest confidence of my colleagues at the Admiralty and myself, but he had the fullest confidence of all officers and men who served under his command and who were proud to have him at the head. The nation in him has suffered a most serious and grievous loss. I know your Lordships will sympathise in the most sincere manner with the relatives of those lost so tragically and suddenly while serving her Majesty and the country (cheers).

In the House of Commons on the afternoon of June 23, Mr. Gladstone rose and said:—Sir,—It devolves on me to communicate to the House the deplorable intelligence we have received of the catastrophe which occurred in the course of some naval manœuvres off the cost of Tripoli, by which the Victoria has been lost and the Camperdown injured to an extent not yet quite ascertained. I will read the telegrams that have reached the Admiralty from Admiral Markham, the second in comand, one of the sad features of this occurrence being the loss of the Admiral in chief command, Admiral Tryon, one of the most respected, one of the ablest, one of the most popular officers in the British Navy (sympathetic cheers). The Admiralty has learned that, according to the latest return, on the 25th of May there were on board the Victoria 718 persons—611 officers, seamen, and boys, and 107 marines. Of this number it is feared that upwards of 430 must have been lost. Until further information is received it is impossible to give a more accurate statement, as it is possible that at the time of the disaster certain men may have been sent to other ships. That is the only hope of mitigation of this sad intelligence, with respect to which we are certain that the deepest sympathy of the House will be excited, not only on behalf of those brave men who have found an early grave amid all the circumstances of peace and pomp and splendour, but also on account of the surviving relatives and families of the large number of persons whose loss we have to deplore (hear, hear).

Lord G. Hamilton.—Perhaps the House will allow me, as I had, during the time I was in office, the honour of close personal relations with Admiral Tryon, and also of commissioning the ship whose loss we have to deplore, just to add my humble testimony and tribute to that of the Prime Minister in regard to those who have perished in this disaster. Heavy as is the loss of men, we cannot gauge the disaster merely by enumerating those who have been lost, because what oppresses and afflicts most those who are aquainted with the naval service is that they were the very pick of the whole of the British Navy. The tribute which the Prime Minister paid to Admiral Tryon was well deserved. He was an officer of rare capacity. I had the honour of being associated with him during the whole time I was in office, and I can truly say that as a strategist, a disciplinarian, and as a seaman, both in action and in council, he was equally efficient, and those who knew him best predicted confidently that if he had an opportunity he would make a name and a reputation for himself second to none of the distiguished men who had preceded him in that most distinguished service. Such is the officer who, in the zenith of his manhood and his intellect, has suddenly perished, and I cannot pay a higher tribute to the officers and men who were drowned with him than to say that they were worthy associates of Admiral Tryon, for they formed part of a crew which, by the universal testimony of all who saw and inspected it, was one of the most efficient and best conducted this country has ever sent afloat. I am sure the House will echo and endorse the kindly expressions of sympathy which fell from the Prime Minister. The mere knowledge that those who have perished were so distinguished must increase the grief of those who mourn their loss. We as public men can do little to assuage their grief and sorrow, but whatever we can do I am sure we will do heartily and spontaneously, and therefore let us hope that the eloquent tribute of the Prime Minister and the expression of public sympathy which this House offers, and that above all, the recorded sense of the worth of those whom we have lost may hereafter be some small solace to those upon whom this calamity has fallen (hear hear).

Mr Kearley asked whether the Government would consider the necessity of making at once some temporary provision for the wives and families of those who had perished.

Mr. Gladstone said that, of course, would have the full consideration of the Admiralty at once.

Sir E. Reed asked whether the Admiralty would cause to be placed in the library, or tea-room of the House, a drawing of this ship showing the distribution of her watertight divisions in order that hon. members acquainted with the construction of ships might be able to form a judgment how it was that a single blow from another vessel had sent this valuable ship and so many costly lives to the botlom of the sea.

Mr. MacFarlane asked when this deplorable accident occurred, and whether it was in daylight.

Mr. Gladstone said it occurred yesterday afternoon. With reference to the question of Sir E. Reed, the right hon. gentleman said it would be premature to enter upon the question in all its details. Of course it was a public duty that the fullest investigation should be made.

Sir E. Reed repeated his question as to the drawing.

Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth said that such a drawing should be placed in the library or tea-room, and it would show the very remarkably complete watertight compartments which existed in this ship, and which were probably unequalled by those in any other ship.

Mr. Goschen suggested that all the very important questions relating to this controversy might be postponed to some other day (cheers), so that the universal expression of sorrow and grief in regard to this great catastrophe upon that occasion might not be at all disturbed by any premature views as to the cause of this accident.

Mr. T. W. Russell asked if the Secretary of the Admiralty would also place in the library as soon as possible a list of those who had been lost.

Sir E. Reed desired to disclaim what the right hon. gentleman had suggested. He could assure the House that he had not the slightest desire to go into controversial questions of the cause of the disaster, and that his question was put with the sole object of giving satisfaction to their own minds in endeavouring to see how this disaster had occurred. Perhaps in doing so he might be allowed, what he should not otherwise have presumed to do, to say how he shared most fully the tribute which had been paid by the Prime Minister and the late First Lord of the Admiralty to the splendid qualities of Admiral Tryon and many of his officers with whom he had the honour of a personal acquaintance.

Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth said the earliest possible information should be given to the House.

Mr. G. Bowles asked if the Tripoli referred to in the right hon. gentleman's answer was on the coast of Africa or Syria.

Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth said Syria.

THE NEWS AT PORTSMOUTH.

A Portsmouth correspondent telegraphs to the Press Association that the first news of the loss of the Victoria was received there by Admiral the Earl of Clanwilliam, commander-in-chief at that station, from his son, Lord R. Gillford, who was serving as Flag-Lieutenant on the ill-fated ship, and who while announcing his own safety, deplored the death of Vice-Admiral Tryon. This message was received at half-past nine, and the news being of such a terrible character, the Earl of Clanwilliam, thinking that there might have been an error in transmission, wired to the Admirality, who speedily replied confirming the sad intelligence. Both the Victoria and the Camper-down carried Portsmouth crews, the men of the Victoria having taken out as recently as March last in the crusier Achilles, and while the greater part of the town was thrown into a panic this morning, the most poignant grief was felt among service men at the loss of Sir George Tryon and their comrades in the Navy.

LIEUTENANT MUNRO'S GALLANTRY.

Lieutenant Munro, when "mid." of the Forward in the West Indies, dived to free the screw from some ropes which had become entangled in it, and to which the regular divers would not go down to for fear of the sharks, of which there were a large number. He was accompanied by Sub-Lieutenant A. B. Purvis and a leading stoker. In April 1890, when a lieutenant of the same ship, Munro jumped overboard from the steam launch to save the life of a man who had fallen overboard. The swim was a long and difficult one owing to the high wind, sea, and current and the act a most gallant one. For this bravery he received the Royal Humane Society's medal.

M. TURPIN'S NEW ENGINE OF WAR.

"IRONCLADS RENDERED ABSOLUTELY USELESS."

M. TURPIN, the inventor of Melinite, is naturally very reticent on the subject of the new engine of destruction which he has planned. He has assured the Paris correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" that it was not his intention to give any information about the formidable weapon to the public, as his secret is reserved for the Government. He did not, however, deny that some of what had already leaked out as to the nature and capabilities of the weapon was true. According to these statements M. Turpin goes so far as to say that the figures already given as to four discharges in a quarter of an hour, each belching 25,000 projectiles, only represent a minium. He believes that his gun could, in fact, be brought to such a pitch of perfection as to enable those using it to sweep several army crops off a field of battle as by a gust of wind (which assertion must deeply interest Mr. Walter Besant, in view of the theories and discoveries he attributes to his prophet hero Emanuel in his new novel, The Rebel Queen").

M. Turpin remarks that people have already referred to him as being insane, owing to his incredible schemes. Judging from his appearance, says the "Telegraph" correspondent, he is the last person whom one would suppose to be afflicted with a tendency to lunacy. He is a middle-sized, stoutish florid-featured man, about forty, the picture of health notwithstanding his recent prison experiences, and he speaks with all the sincerity and calmness of one not given to enthusiasm or exaggeration. He is, therefore, the more easily able to impress those with whom he converses, even when he says that his gun will do a hundred times more damage than heavy siege ordnance, that fortifications will be of no avail against it, and that ironclads will be rendered absolutely useless through its effects.

As to the principle on which the terrible weapon works, M. Turpin says that it has an electric basis, and is of the utmost simplicity. His secret, as he emphatically reiterates, when spoken to about the matter, will only be divulged to his own Government, and under certain conditions. These are that a committee of officers should be appointed to try the experiments with him on a secluded headland on the Finistere coast, with a cordon of troops round in order to keep back the inquisitive. As to taking out a patent he means to do nothing of the sort, as his secret might thus be communicated to a German, Englishman, Italian, or, as the inventor expresses it, "un Armstrong quelconque." His Melinite is now used in every country from Germany to Japan, and he does not want his gun to become in the same way the common property of nations.

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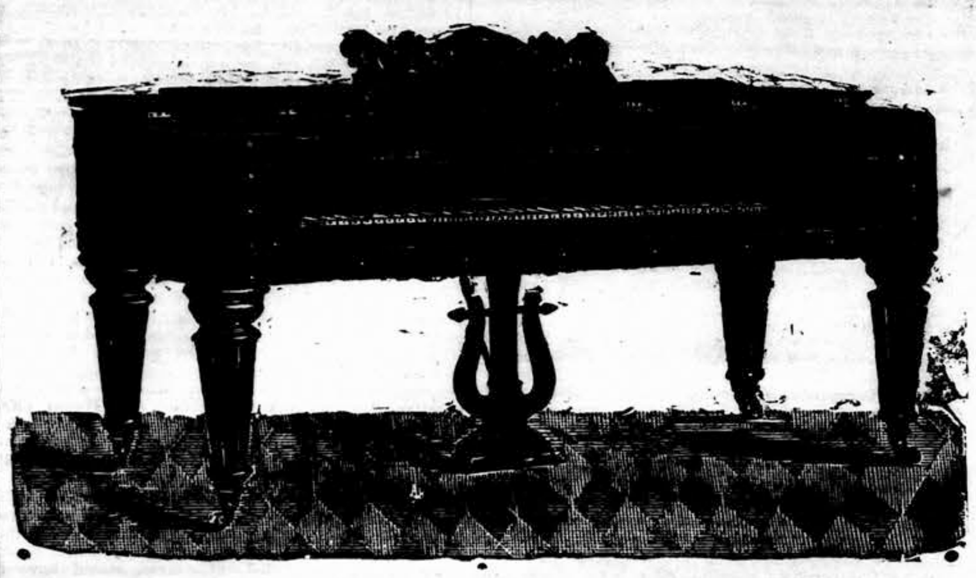

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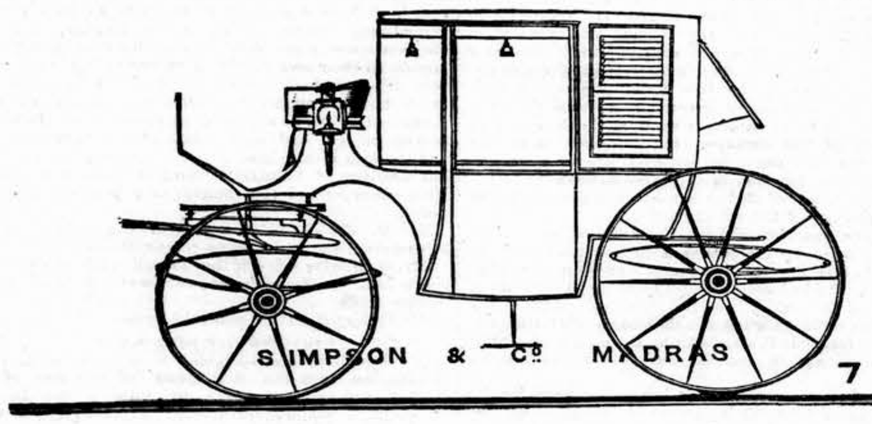

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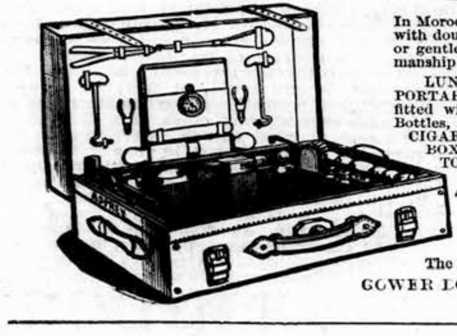

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HUDSON'S SOAP is a protector. Everything washed with it is purified and sweetened. It destroys all germs of disease harbored in dirt, and removes accumulations of grease. The Healthiest, Sweetest Happiest Homes are those where HUDSON'S SOAP is in daily use.

THE LAUNDRY.

Lawns, Laces, Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table-cloths, Towels, etc., keep a good colour if regularly washed with HUDSON'S SOAP. Hudson's Leaves no Smell. Excellent for washing Flannels and Woollen Underclothing.

KITCHEN.

HUDSON'S SOAP removes Grease from Stove Tops, Cooking Ranges, Kitcheners, Hot Plates, etc. Copper and Enamelled Pans are not likely to burn if scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP.

NURSERY.

The Nursery Floor should be regularly scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP. It will dry quickly and the room will be sweetened and purified. Also Baths, Feeding Bottles and all Nursery Utensils.

SPARKLING GLASS.

Bright China. HUDSON'S SOAP saves the drudgery of "Washing-up," Removes Grease from Glass, China, Dinner-ware, Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc., with less liability to breakage. Leaves no Smell.

SCOURING.

Ease, Speed, Pleasure and Economy with HUDSON'S SOAP, very little Scrubbing and no Drudgery. Stone Steps, Balconies and Window-sills will always look nice if washed down with HUDSON'S SOAP.

Hudson's removes all obstinate Dirt.

Greasy marks and stains disappear like magic.

The Order of the Day in every well-governed Home

USE HUDSON'S SOAP

A Pure Dry Soap, in Fine Powder, in 1-lb., ½-lb., and ¼-lb. Packets.

LATHERS FREELY, SOFTENS WATER.

Reward! HUDSON'S SOAP is a Money Saver, a Time Saver, a Work Saver, a Linen Saver, a Glass and China Saver. All who use it Daily are rewarded with Purity, Health and Satisfaction.

HUDSON'S SOAP is a Pure Dry Soap in fine Powder, in 1lb., ½lb. and ¼lb., packets—softens all waters—makes a foaming lather and keeps the clothes a good colour.

HUDSON'S SOAP is excellent for washing Flannels and Woolen Underclothing, as well as Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table Cloths, &c.

HUDSON'S SOAP for Washing-up. Hudson's is as good for Plates, Dishes, Knives, Forks, &c. as for Washing Clothes. Hudson's leaves no smell.

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